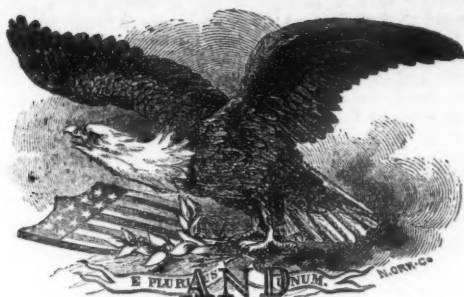


ARMY



NAVY

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GRANT VERSUS JOHNSON.

CONSIDERING the phlegmatic source whence it came, and the time and the manner of its coming, General GRANT's protest against the removal of SHERIDAN must be regarded as the most extraordinary manifesto of our time. Its tone is so different from that which has hitherto come from General GRANT—he is so habitually cautious and conservative in what he says—that this emphatic and fervent appeal strikes one with special significance. "I urge—earnestly—urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on." Such is the impassioned language to which, for the first time, General GRANT rises, all his previous official utterances being pitched in a proverbially low key.

In this letter of GRANT's, every word is golden. He declares that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General SHERIDAN should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard." These are truths that Mr. JOHNSON would have done well to heed. That he did not heed them is by no means to his credit. Lord TIMOTHY DEXTER, so raised to the Presidential chair, would have been as obstinate as ANDREW JOHNSON.

General GRANT tells the President that his act will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. The historic confirmation has followed close on the heels of the prediction. But, instead of heeding the warning, the President has rejected it. General GRANT directed General THOMAS, in assuming command of the Fifth District, not to alter or annul any of the orders which General SHERIDAN had established there, without previous consultation with the General-in-Chief, and to carry out General SHERIDAN's rules for administering the affairs of the District. But the President, in afterward substituting General HANCOCK for General THOMAS, goes out of his way to instruct him to "exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments." General GRANT ordered General SHERIDAN to report personally at his headquarters at Washington (obviously for friendly consultation) before taking his new command; but the President orders him to "proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth."

In this way, Mr. JOHNSON has seized the initiative, and opened war upon the military authorities. They were all men of his own choice, but they are to be sacrificed to the President's "policy." As SHERIDAN followed STANTON, so SICKLES has followed SHERIDAN, and HOWARD will doubtless follow SICKLES, and POPE will follow HOWARD. In this work of political decapitation, the same principle is involved in each case.

The fact that General GRANT has succumbed to President JOHNSON, has caused much disgust to some people, who would have had that officer send a corporal and file of men, and put the President in the guard-house. The truth is that General GRANT was obliged to yield to the President on the same ground that his own subordinates obey him. The Reconstruction Bill of the Thirty-ninth Congress specially conferred on the President the privilege, nay, made it his duty to assign officers such as he should choose to the command of the five Districts. Section 2d of that bill declares that "it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the Army not below the rank of Brigadier-General." The power of appointment necessarily carries with it that of removal. To remonstrate against SHERIDAN's removal was, therefore, all that was left for General GRANT to do.

General GRANT's record, therefore, is clear. He did his utmost to procure the reinstatement of SHERIDAN. With a grand consciousness that he was a standard-bearer of the popular cause, he called upon the President, not in his own name, but in the name of the American people. His appeal being unavailing, he has, like a good soldier, submitted to one who, by virtue of his office, is Commander of both Army and Navy.

In view of the fearful ravages of the yellow fever in Louisiana and Texas, we cannot forbear making the suggestion that as many as possible of our troops in garrison in the Fifth District, be temporarily withdrawn and sent to healthier localities. In proposing this, we are aware that it may be thought to tend toward making our troops only "fair weather" soldiers; but common sense teaches that what might not be expedient in time of war, is expedient in time of peace. That there is any absolute urgent necessity of troops remaining in all the infected cities on the coast of Texas, is obviously not true. If there were such pressing exigency to require their constant presence, we should not advise their temporary removal.

What are the facts about this pest of our Southern seaboard? General SHERIDAN sends repeated despatches of its ravages. He tells us that at Galveston and Indianola it has been "very bad," and speaks of the "stampede and flight of employees" from the civil service there in consequence. He tells us again that it causes "much distress among officers and their families at Galveston," and gives us a melancholy list of those who have already died of it, and of those who, from General MOWER down, have been attacked. In New Orleans, several of our officers have had the disease, all belonging to two companies; one has died in Mobile Bay. Finally we are told that the fever has abated very little on the Texas coast. During last week, there were 153 deaths from yellow fever in Galveston alone. The appeal made, the other day, to the people of New York to send funds to the Howard Association of Galveston, begins by telling that "the scourge of the South, yellow fever, has already made awful ravages among the citizens of the coast towns of Texas, and in Galveston its type has been most malignant and fatal." Surgeon F. E. Piquette, stationed at New Iberia, lately reported that there were 120 cases of yellow fever among the whites and 40 among the blacks in that place.

During the present week, about 14 deaths per day have occurred in New Orleans.

Such being the facts, we think the authorities would be justified in temporarily withdrawing a part of the troops from the plague-stricken cities, till the contagion is over. The mere loss threatened to the service, independent of considerations of humanity, dictates such a course. Besides, the result might be to allow medical officers to give more attention to civilians. The removal of detachments could be accomplished so quietly as to raise no alarm. It would only be necessary to march the troops from the coast to the interior, or to transport them a short distance by sea, so that they could return, in case of need. That any citizens of Texas or Louisiana would take advantage of the absence of the troops, at such a time, to create disturbance and to secure their recall, is very improbable.

The Plains are scourged by the cholera not less dreadfully than the coast by the yellow fever, and ten times as many victims fall; but in this case we suggest no such remedy of removal, because the Indian difficulties require their presence. Cholera kills ten times more soldiers than the Sioux; but for fear of the savages, the ravages of the cholera must be borne in patience. A single company of cavalry is said to have lost 21 men at Fort Hayes, and 82 men in all have died of cholera at that post; 37 per cent. of the inmates of Fort Gibson and 60 soldiers and 75 Indians at Fort Arbuckle are reported to have died of the same disease; 330 deaths from cholera is the computed record in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas. Here, however, there is no opportunity for temporary change of station, for the sake of health to the troops. On the other hand, our suggestion regarding the yellow fever in Texas will, we hope, be acted on at once, unless the disease should rapidly decline.

As we write these lines, telegraphic information is brought in to us of the death of Colonel ABERT (whose wife's death was reported by General SHERIDAN), and that of General DOUBLEDAY's orderly and others. We recall, in reading these experiences, the arguments we formerly presented in the JOURNAL for providing an habitual and regular change of station for the troops of all arms, such as is customary in the British and other services. As we have already considered the question at length, we need not now repeat the arguments in its favor. An engineer officer has this week arrived in New York, who for seven years has been stationed at Key West; others have been stationed longer at Washington; the Ninth Infantry never has served anywhere, we believe, but in California; and the battalion which goes to Sitka will experience a new sensation. Change of station would equalize exposure to various terrible diseases; and although none of the troops now in Texas have been long there, it would be well if they could be assured of having a change in due time to healthier localities.

FIFTY citizens of France have sanctioned an enterprise for the discovery of the North Pole, and M. LAMBERT, formerly a pupil of the Polytechnic School in Paris, is to be the explorer. He proposes to reach the Pole by a route never before tried. As soon as \$120,000 are obtained, the enterprise will be carried out. Among the names appended to the announcement are those of M. DROUTIN DE L'HUYS and EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 79 from the headquarters of the army gives the official interpretation of the disputed sections of the Army bill. The order reads as follows:

Under section twenty-nine of the act approved July 13, 1866, the provisions of section thirty-four of the same act do not apply to officers holding commissions in the Regular Army, except that their volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official Army register accordingly. No officer of the Regular Army will be officially addressed by any other than the title attached to his lineal or brevet rank in the Regular Army; and no officer will wear any other than the uniform prescribed for his lineal or brevet grade in the same.

The President has issued the following order relieving General SICKLES:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.

Brevet Major-General EDWARD R. S. CANBY, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, and, on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District.

The Secretary of War, *ad interim*, will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

The President has written the following letter to General GRANT, assigning General HANCOCK to command the Fifth Military District:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.

SIR: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major-General GEO. H. THOMAS, as reported to you in Surgeon Haddon's despatch of the 21st instant, my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major-General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas.

On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General HANCOCK will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and, assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN will at once turn over his present command to the officer in rank next to himself, and, proceeding without delay to Fort Lawrence, Kansas, will relieve Major-General HANCOCK of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

SEVERAL private soldiers of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, who were recently tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Phil Kearny, Dakota Territory, and found guilty of desertion, were sentenced "to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the President of the United States may designate, two-thirds of the Court concurring. The Court is thus severe on account of the large number of desertions from this post at a time when hostile Indians are committing almost daily depredations on both life and property, and when every man capable of bearing arms is required for the defense of the garrison." General AUGUR, however, the Department Commander, mitigated the sentence in each case to a forfeiture of all pay and allowances due at date of apprehension, to a stoppage of all pay and allowances, except the necessary fatigue clothing, for a period of six months thereafter, and to be confined at hard labor, under charge of the guard, at the post where their companies may be serving, for the same period.

COMPANY B, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, Captain JOHN MITCHELL, commanding, left Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., on the 20th inst., for Fort Macinac. This company will be stationed at the fort as its regular garrison, as no troops have been stationed there for some time. First Lieutenant E. C. GASKILL, is Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the Post; and Second Lieutenant JULIUS STONMEL, Forty-third Infantry, Post Adjutant.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE, commanding the Department of the East, has issued the following order:

I. Agreeably to the orders of the War Department, (General Orders No. 76, current series,) "all civilians employed in the Quartermaster's Department, whose services can possibly be dispensed with, or whose places can be supplied with enlisted men, without manifest injury to the public service," will, on the receipt hereof, be discharged. The chiefs of the several Quartermaster Districts in this department will give their special attention to this matter, so that the desire of the department relative to a reduction of expenses may be fully complied with.

II. The District Quartermasters will report, in tabular form, as soon after the 30th of September next as possible,

the number of civil employees in the Quartermaster's Department at that date, at the several posts in their respective districts, "specifying the services performed, the necessity for the employment of civilians, the compensation allowed, and the authority therefor."

III. No civilians, except authorized clerks, will be employed without the approval of the department commander. Applications for this purpose must set forth explicitly the necessity for their employment, and whether or not enlisted men are available for the discharge of similar services.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE has issued the following order:

The following endorsement of the Judge-Advocate-General on papers submitting the opinion that the Act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, does not abolish Garrison Courts, but merely substitutes for them, in the field, Field Officers' Courts, has been communicated by the Adjutant-General, and is hereby published for the information and guidance of this command:

The act of July 17, 1862, chapter 201, section 7, in regard to the Field Officer's Court, establishes that court for the trial of members of regiments by officers of those regiments. It has therefore been held to be applicable to the regimental organization only. While there is no doubt that the court was mainly intended for regiments in active service in time of hostilities, it is yet not necessary that the regiment should be in the field, or part of a brigade. It would be so necessary, and indeed the act would now, in view of the general discontinuance of brigades, be, to a great extent, inoperative, were it not for the last clause of the section, which specially provides that in the event of there being no brigade commander to review the proceedings and order the execution of the sentences, the proceedings shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post. The opinion of this bureau, referred to as having appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is ascertained to consist of brief remarks contained in an endorsement addressed to Major-General Sheridan, in return to him for information the record of a regimental court-martial, purporting simply to have been held at the headquarters of a certain regiment of the Army. From this term it was surmised that the court might have been held in and for a regimental organization, with which was (or were) present a field officer (or officers) who (or one of whom) could have been properly detailed as a court under the act of 1862, and that therefore the court in question, being one convened under the sixty-sixth Article, might not have been the proper one. The endorsement did not enter at any length into the question of the authority of a post commander to convene courts-martial—the character, indeed, and composition of the headquarters mentioned not being known to the Judge-Advocate-General—nor was it intended to imply that a regimental field officer commanding a post, might not, in a proper case, convene a garrison court under the sixty-sixth Article, when, indeed, he may do so, and when he must, in view of the language of the act of 1862, convene a field officers' court, are questions depending entirely upon the constitution and composition of the particular post. For example, if a regiment or the main body of a regiment (that which is technically known and designated as the regiment), is stationed at a certain post with a single field officer, who is also the post commander, he may, for the trial of the men of the regiment, convene a regimental court of three officers, under the sixty-sixth Article. It is not necessary or proper that he should resort to an application to his next superior to have himself detailed as a field officers' court, for, being post commander, he occupies a position other than (or in addition to) that of commander of the regiment; and as the post commander is specially designated in the act as the proper authority to review the proceedings of such court, his position as such commander is, as held in a recent case by the Judge-Advocate-General, incompatible with that of constituting the court. Where, on the other hand, beside this field officer, there is present and in command of the post a field officer of superior rank and grade, whether he be a field officer of the same or another regiment, he must, as post commander, appoint for such trial the other field officer as a court, this being a case in which it is practicable to convene a court under the act of 1862.

It is repeated that, whether a post commander should, in any case, resort to the one court or the other, is a question which can ordinarily be satisfactorily determined only upon information furnished of the character and composition of the particular post.

II. Inasmuch as there is no post in this Department at which two field officers are stationed, offences of a minor character will be tried by Garrison or Regimental Courts, to be convened as provided for in the 66th Article of War.

III. Whenever circumstances justify the appointment of a Field Officer's Court, before making the detail reference will be made to these Headquarters.

PURSUANT to instructions from the General-in-Chief, Company M, Fourth Artillery, now stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., has been directed to proceed to Fort McHenry, Md.

The regimental commander of the Forty-second Infantry has been ordered to select one of the companies of his regiment at Madison Barracks—preferably the oldest organized—and direct it to proceed to Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., where it will take post.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding the Department of Missouri, has issued the following order:

On the arrival of soldiers at Fort Harker, Kansas, who have been discharged from the service of the United States, at points in this Department to the westward of that post, the commanding officer of the District of the Upper Arkansas, or in his absence the commanding officer of Fort Harker, will direct the Quartermaster's Department to furnish such discharged soldiers with transportation in kind to the same point.

The cost of the transportation and of the subsistence, in all cases, to be charged on the final statements of the discharged soldier, by the officers who provide the transportation and subsistence.

BREVE Major-General AUGUR, commanding the Department of the Platte, issued the following order on the 20th instant:

With the sanction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding Military Division, the post of Fort Casper will be abandoned, it being no longer required for military purposes. The troops, munitions, and all useful materiel now there will be removed as rapidly as possible to Fort Fetterman. The commanding officer of Fort Fetterman is charged with the execution of this order.

In pursuance of instructions by telegraph from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, July 26, 1867, Major-General SHERIDAN, has ordered that the One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops be discharged and paid in the city of New Orleans. The officers and men will be allowed travel pay to Louisville, Kentucky.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Captain Wm. Fletcher, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

VENICE AND MILAN.

EUROPEAN COINS—AMERICAN UNIFORM ABROAD—MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

MILAN, ITALY, August, 1867.

DEAR CHARLIE:—Among the popular fallacies that, under the jingle of poetry, pass for unquestioned truths, there is none more current than

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

At least it does not hold true when applied to Napoleons or twenty-franc gold pieces. I was this morning admiring the perfection to which the art of coinage has been brought, as exemplified in the production of this beautiful piece of money, when the absurdity of the above quotation struck me forcibly. There runs an inscription around the smooth part of the milled edge, and as the light fell on the delicate letters, and the golden rays flashed back, I thought nothing could be prettier than that collection of modern coins shining in my pocket-book. There they lay nestling together, an oasis of radiant gems too bright for mortal eyes whose vision has been injured by a long contemplation of "greenbacks." Sweet talismans to open palace doors or the routes to the lands of legend and of song; checks for *cotelettes* for three or *filet de bœuf* for one; the interpreters whose eloquence inspires even a German with a perfect knowledge of your wishes, and that, when numerous, give an elasticity to your walk that bespeaks the contented, nay joyous mind. But nothing can be more short-lived, to the man who travels rapidly, than the beauty of a Napoleon. It is gone almost in the moment of grasping. This applies, however, mostly to railroad expenses, which in this country are higher than at home, particularly if you add to the price of your ticket the cost of the transportation of your baggage, which is a very important item, except in great Britain and France. The large hotels, too, have a way of extracting your francs that is rather amusing than otherwise.

A *dejeuner complet*, or breakfast complete, costs a franc and a half to two francs, or forty cents silver; but an American with comprehensive ideas does not think his breakfast complete with only a cup of coffee and a roll, and is fain to order eggs and steak, which, while they diminish his appetite, increase his bill. Then, too, at some hotels their system of charging gives one some new lights in the way of arithmetic that are apt to startle at first, if they do not convince. I remember one in Paris, where "cutlets for one" were ordered, and two small ribs, not large enough for a homeopathic meal, were brought in, and charged as "two cutlets for one." That "argued practice," though, in justice to European hotels, I must say that such an instance has never occurred but twice to my knowledge.

Now do not think that, while I regret the facility with which one's francs "take unto themselves wings and fly away," I am at all ungrateful for the pleasures they bring in their train. Far from that. I insist only that they shall not be called "a joy forever."

Milan, too, happens to be one of those places where money seems to buy its worth, and reminds me of those palmy days of youth when I was made perfectly happy on the Fourth of July if I got a quarter from father to spend in celebrating our independence. Great Scott! how many things a quarter did buy in those good old Federal Whig times, before the "equalization of bounties" and "ten hours wages for eight hours work" became the articles of the new political creed.

While here I wanted a new forage cap, and, after a short search, found a shop where they supplied such articles to the Italian officers. For five francs in silver, or ninety-six cents; say a dollar forty cents currency, the man made me as good a cap and of as good material as I could have purchased in New York for \$6.50. My cross-cannons too had lost their freshness, and I proposed that he should get some made for me. The next day he handed me four nicely embroidered, and charged me eleven francs paper money for the lot, or about fifty-two and a-half cents silver for each. For the same embroidery I have often paid in New York \$2.50. Now, I humbly suggest that the difference is too great to be accounted for by a war tax, or heavy duties, or high price of labor; and you must remember too that these Italians have a large war tax to meet as well as have shopkeepers in the United States. At our hotel here in Milan, said to be the best in Italy, my expenses are very little greater than they would be "messing" at home, and I live and am treated like a prince. By the way, there is a politeness about hotel keepers here and their employees, that, without being the least cringing in its style, is very gratifying to one's self-love, and makes one leave them with regret and return with pleasure. I do not desire to disparage anything at home, but I do wish that hotel clerks there would not take your money as if they were doing you a favor. Hotel people in Europe do not patronize you, but treat you as though your custom was desirable. They like Americans very much, and class them with the Russians in their regards. But an American officer, particularly if he be in uniform, is an object of interest and attention always gratifying to one who loves his country, though sometimes amusing. On one occasion, I went in full uniform to the Spanish Ambassador's in Rome, to attend the levee of some newly created dignitary. In going down the hotel stairs I did not observe any unusual stir among the hotel people, and, indeed, there were but two or three to be seen; but on my return they were all on hand; and looking into the hall I saw an array that was more trying to my nerves than it had been to be "announced," up the six stairways lined with footmen, and through the long saloons, at the Ambassador's. The proprietor and his clerks were standing "at attention," in the door of the "bureau" or office, and with the numerous garçons and porters strung along the passage appeared awaiting my coming. All touched their hats with a deeper bow than ever as I passed, while our own special waiter flew up stairs before us with lights in each hand, like an animated letter X, all legs and candles, and bowed me into our room with an air that required all my dignity and epaulettes to prevent my laughing outright. This excitement was all produced by my being in full dress.

For various reasons, I have worn my undress uniform pretty constantly over here in Italy, and as nearly all Italian officers when off duty do the same thing, I could easily do so without attracting an uncomfortable degree of attention. This habit of mine has been the cause of several

pleasant incidents, one of which occurred in this wise: We were travelling mule-back through one of the mountain passes in Switzerland, when a turn of the road suddenly disclosed a party of ladies and gentlemen descending the pass and coming toward us. They were what are called in England very "nice" people. One of the gentlemen, a fine-looking man by the way, caught sight of the uniform in a moment, and while his eyes expanded with delighted surprise, he exclaimed: "Hurrah! Hail Columbia! I am glad, indeed, to meet you, Sir. I take off my hat to the American Flag," and suiting the action to the words, off came his hat, followed by those of the whole party, and with the gentlemen of each group bowing and the ladies smiling, they passed by us and in an instant were lost to sight. The incident was over in a moment, and was not perhaps, much in itself, but the decided delight of the strangers in thus seeing in that wild place the uniform of their country was unmistakable and sincere. As for me, I confess that the sudden meeting and the accompanying enthusiasm gave me for a moment a peculiar feeling in the throat; and you will not think me sentimental if the sky was brighter, and the waterfall that shone in the glen below had a more silvery gleam than before I met those Americans.

In connection with this subject, I would say that in this country the rank of an officer is almost universally indicated by the number of stripes or braids around the wrist of his coat, similar in design to those used in our Navy. Sometimes the braid winds directly around the wrist, and at others, waving into loops toward the outer part of the elbow, returns to the lower end of the sleeve before completing the circuit. These braids are single, double, or triple, according to the wearer's rank. Our Naval officers' grade is at once known to foreigners by the system in vogue in our Navy so like their own, while the rank of our Army officer is an unknown quantity. It would seem that the same system as that in use in the Navy might be advantageously adopted in the Army, with the braids looped for variety to distinguish the land-service. The shoulder-strap might then be dropped altogether, or retained to indicate the arm of service to which the officer belonged.

But I have rambled too much already, and I have a thing or two to say about Venice that I came near forgetting altogether. You have heard much of the Rialto, and no doubt have it mixed up in a general way with *Shylock*, and a large collection of jewelry shops and pawnbrokers' offices. It is a large bridge, built of stone, rather clumsy in appearance, with the balustrades and steps of the hardest kind of white marble, worn quite smooth by time and contact with several generations of Venetians. Crossing the Grand Canal with a span of about ninety feet, it connects a plaza with a street on the opposite side. There are twenty-four stores on the bridge, twelve on a side, each twelve divided at the centre by an arch at the crown of the bridge—thus affording a view up and down the canal. Between the two lines of stores runs a narrow street, and there is also a foot-way on the outside of the stores, between them and the balustrades, making three passages across, with wide stone steps at either end. It was built in 1591, and bears less the marks of age than any structure in the city. The stores are very small, and are inhabited by retail vendors of hardware, watches, and drygoods. I did not see a Jew there, nor a place for the exchange of the "monish," and, while looking for both, I got a good drenching in the rain, which drove out of my head all ideas of the "Merchant of Venice," and put a stop to my search for *Othello's* house, which is, they told me, not far from the bridge. I went there again, for the sake of the view, and to carry away a pleasant memory of the Rialto.

It was in Venice that for a long time the late Emperor Maximilian resided as Governor or Viceroy of Venetia. Our guide, Antonio, had served under him, as one of the household servants, and was much attached to him. He showed us Maximilian's apartments in the King's palace, and spoke with deep feeling of his former master, the news of whose death he had received but the day before. The people of Venice, so the guide said, liked Maximilian much better than they did any of the other Austrians, because "he was good to the poor," and "kind and considerate in his manner." But poor Antonio spoke from the standpoint of personal liking alone.

It is very interesting to notice the difference of opinion on the subject of Maximilian's death as expressed in the European journals and talked of by the people, and while carefully avoiding expressing myself one way or another, I have been the confidant of many persons' views on this matter. They all differ from the newspapers in their sentiments, and very unanimously endorse the shooting of the Emperor. One gentleman, who occupies an official position in Italy, called on me, and without much preface, certainly without the slightest provocation or suggestion on my part, entered at once on the subject of Maximilian's execution. "The shooting of Maximilian, Colonel, has put Europe three hundred years ahead in progress." On expressing my surprise at this view of an execution, as I supposed justified only by the usages of war, my visitor explained himself more fully. "The crowned heads and the aristocrats," said he, "have now learned that their blood is no more sacred than that of common men. Hitherto when such men as Hofer and Blum have been shot down no cry of sympathy nor pity went up from these aristocrats, for the victims were 'only liberals'; but now that one of their own number has fallen they begin to realize that to preserve their own lives they must be more careful of those of their fellow men. Do not believe the newspapers: they are all muzzled. The people think it is all right, and the day that Maximilian was shot Republicanism in Europe got a start ahead three hundred years in advance of where it was the day before that event. I know he was, individually, a pretty good man, a fine gentleman, and a good-hearted fellow withal; but he was an aristocrat, and that was his misfortune. In what I have said I express the sentiments of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of Europe."

I tell you what this gentleman said as nearly as I can remember it, and I have found, so far, that others who have talked with me coincide with him. It was to me an entirely new view; for while the execution did not surprise

me at all, I had looked upon it as a mere question of retaliation. Some of the people here have even rejoiced over the event when speaking of it to me, and that, too, in terms that suggested painful reminiscences of the Reign of Terror.

From Venice the railroad to Milan passes through Verona and Peschiera, the extremities of the northern line of the Quadrilateral, the four corners of which are the fortified towns of Verona, Peschiera, Mantua and Legnago. Looking from the cars we could see fortifications on both sides of us, all placed for mutual protection, but many capable of an isolated defence. Lake Garda lay on our right, and between the railroad and the shore of the lake there was just room enough for a line of detached redoubts strongly revetted and with a high relief to each. Every foot of ground we now passed was historical. On our left lay the field of Castiglione, and almost within sight of the redoubts of the Quadrilateral was the battle-field of Solferino, its village church tower on the hill made famous as the landmark of that battle, plainly visible from the car windows. There is no place in the world that, to the military student, so well repays a visit as Northern Italy; and it was here particularly that I desired to go over the ground and study the topography of the country, but want of time and the presence of the ladies prevented my doing so.

On arriving at Milan, one of the first objects of interest to see was the "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci. Taking a cab we drove to the church of *Santa Maria della Grazie*, and commenced a search for the convent attached to it. At length we found an old man, who was a kind of forage master or ordnance sergeant, and who had charge of the yard adjoining the refectory of the convent, on the wall of which the picture is painted in fresco. He made every effort to find the custodian of the picture, but it being after hours he failed to do so, and advised us to return on the morrow. This old man had been in Napoleon's service, and corroborated what we had heard about the occupation of the monastery as a barrack, and the refectory itself as a stable. Returning the next day, we found the picture. It was a mere wreck, and were it not that the whole world is familiar with it and well aware of its former beauty it would scarcely attract a passing glance. While in the room, the tramp of horses on the pavement of the court-yard interrupted our meditations, and we then learned that, to this day, the buildings are used as a government stable—this particular room, however, being now kept apart for the reception of visitors who come to see the picture. The monks, long ago, cut a door through the picture, obliterating the feet of the Savior, and, as damp and time injured the heads, the church dignitaries employed indifferent artists to retouch them. Of course, all the vandalism has hastened the decay that the ordinary dampness of the place was sufficient itself to cause, and in a few years there will be nothing visible of this beautiful work of art, save a blurred and crumbling mass of plaster.

But all that engraving and painting could do to make this work immortal has been done by willing and able hands. Copies of it have been spread among all nations, and long after the very stones of the building in which this master labored have passed away, Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper will be hanging on the walls of the palace and the cottage, a realization of that memorable and saddest night of the Redeemer's life. For over three hundred years the heads on this picture have been the conventional likenesses of the Teacher and his Apostles, and the story of the Lord's Supper and the Betrayed has found no better illustration than this once exquisite masterpiece of art that, in its divine conception and beauty, is a joy forever and forever.

REGULAR.

NEW BOOKS.

ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY. By Brevet-Colonel J. G. Benton, Major U. S. Ordnance Corps.

The present is the third edition of this valuable text-book, which was originally prepared by Colonel Benton for the use of the cadets of the United States Military Academy. The first part of the book contains a brief description of the principal articles of our army ordnance *matériel*. Part second contains the data and formula necessary to determine with practical accuracy the movement and effects of rifle as well as smooth-bore projectiles. These portions of the original work have been thoroughly revised and enlarged, while an appendix has been added, containing short descriptions of some of the most noted modern cannon and projectiles, and a tabular statement of some of the principal experiments made in England with armor plates. These additions bring the book down to the present day, and make it valuable for the reference or study of those interested in ordnance and gunnery, as well as a superior text-book for the cadets.

In view of the recent experiments with the 15-inch gun in England, some facts with regard to these guns will prove interesting.

The trial or No. 1 15-inch Army gun has been fired 509 times with charges varying from 35 to 50 lbs. of powder. The effect on the bore is hardly perceptible. The Navy 15-inch trial gun was fired 900 times with charges varying from 35 to 70 lbs., mostly mortar or Navy cannon powder, when it burst within a short time. Another Army 15-inch gun has been fired without injury 250 times, with charges varying from 40 to 100 lbs. of Mammoth powder. One hundred of these were with 100 pounds of powder and projectiles of 450 lbs. each. 15-inch gun No. 105 has likewise been fired as follows, viz.:

No. times fired.	Charge.	Weight of projectile.	Initial velocity.
2	60 lbs.	430 lbs.	1,191 feet.
3	70 lbs.	431 lbs.	1,278 feet.
3	80 lbs.	433 lbs.	1,355 feet.
3	90 lbs.	452 lbs.	1,433 feet.
2	100 lbs.	453 lbs.	1,509 feet.

If our readers will compare these velocities with those obtained at Shoeburyness, in England, they will readily see how little that trial brought out the real capabilities of the gun as against an 8-inch target. In England, a steel round shot weighing 468 pounds and moving at the velocity of 1134 feet (less than that obtained with seventy pounds of powder in the annexed table) penetrated the target 8.2 inches; but what would have been the effect of the same shot moving with the velocity of 1,509 feet per second?

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE AUGUST 19, 1867.

AUGUST 19.—Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 416, August 10, 1867, from this office, as directed him to report at Headquarters Department of Columbia, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel H. C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, until November 1, 1867.

So much of Special Orders No. 367, from this office, dated July 20, 1867, as directed Post Chaplain John W. Elliott, U. S. Army, to proceed to Camp Verde, Texas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post, is hereby revoked.

Post Chaplain John W. Elliott, will, without delay, proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

By direction of the President the following named Post Chaplains are retired from active service, and their names will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which they belong: Joseph Hurlbut, Ezekiel G. Gear.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Samuel T. Hamilton, Second U. S. Cavalry.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant John T. Deweese, Eighth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 14, 1867.

By direction of the President, the following transfers are announced: First Lieutenant John M. Stephenson, from Company L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to Company E, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, to take rank next below First Lieutenant S. W. Black; First Lieutenant Ormsby M. Mitchell, from Company E, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, to Company L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to take rank next below First Lieutenant Henry B. Ledyard.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, the following named officers are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Captain William B. Armstrong, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, November 1, 1867; Surgeon J. J. De Lamater, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, November 1, 1867; Surgeon Adam C. Swartzwelder, November 1, 1867; Surgeon William R. De Witt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, November 1, 1867; Surgeon Michael K. Hogan, Brevet Colonel, November 1, 1867; Surgeon Robert Fletcher, Brevet Colonel, November 1, 1867; Surgeon Charles J. Kipp, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, November 1, 1867; Surgeon J. W. Applegate, November 1, 1867; Assistant Surgeon Patrick Glennan, November 1, 1867.

Captain Henry P. Wade, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby granted permission to delay reporting to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, until October 15, 1867.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Joseph B. Collins, Second U. S. Infantry.

Colonel A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, will repair, without delay, to this city, and take charge of his office.

Permission to delay twenty days before joining his regiment is hereby granted First Lieutenant A. Geddes, Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

AUGUST 20.—The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain George W. Crabb, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended sixty days.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 23d day of August, 1867, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major A. H. Burnham, Corps of Engineers; Captain A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers; Captain L. C. Overman, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant W. H. Chase, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant A. N. Lee, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant W. K. Levermore, Corps of Engineers, Judge-Advocate.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Ritter, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William A. Thompson, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Colonel G. Chapin, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Recruiting Board.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, is hereby extended ninety days.

Brevet Captain F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to duty at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

Second Lieutenant Isaac W. Macloy, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to duty at Springfield Amory, Massachusetts.

Brevet Major-General A. P. Howe, Major Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of said Bureau accordingly.

Permission to delay joining their commands until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted the following officers: Second Lieutenant E. R. Clark, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Irvin M. Starr, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant James E. Bell, First U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Charles King, Jr., First U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

The leave of absence for three months granted Second Lieutenant A. D. Schenck, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended until October 30, 1867.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Thomas Rafferty, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 10, 1867.

The resignation of First Lieutenant David E. Porter (Brevet Captain), Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 20, 1867.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1,

1865, Major Charles W. Foster (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect September 1, 1867.

So much of Special Orders No. 360, Paragraph 1, from this office, as musters out of service Captain H. A. Royce (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers (amended by Paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 381, current series, to take effect September 1, 1867,) is hereby suspended until further orders.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Captain F. M. Crandal, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major D. M. Vance, 11th U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended twenty days.

August 21.—General Orders No. 31, August 3, 1867, from Headquarters Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Fort McPherson, Nebraska, transferring second Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, 18th U. S. Infantry, from Company B to Company A, of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant S. L. Woodward, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to the companies of the 3d U. S. Artillery, hereafter mentioned, until each company is filled in the order named: Co. A, Fort Independence, Mass., 20 recruits required; Co. B, Fort Adams, R. I., 14 recruits required; Co. D, Fort Adams, Rhode Island, 22 recruits required; Co. G, Fort Warren, Mass., 18 recruits required; Co. H, Fort Adams, Rhode Island, 11 recruits required; Co. I, Fort Constitution, N. H., 28 recruits required; Co. K, Fort Warren, Mass., 11 recruits required; Co. L, Fort Sullivan, Maine, 16 recruits required; Co. M, Fort Preble, Maine, 20 recruits required.

Brevet Captain Edward Field, Fourth U. S. Artillery, will report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, N. Y. City, for temporary duty, to conduct detachments of recruits to regiments.

Permission to delay thirty days before joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant O. M. Smith, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant John M. Hamilton, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the U. S., by reason of muster out of his command, etc.

Permission to delay thirty days in joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles H. Pettit, Second U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William W. McCammon, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence for three months granted Second Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended until November 1, 1867.

Permission to delay joining their regiments until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted to the following-named officers: Captain James F. Randlett, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant C. N. Gray, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. B. Chamberlain, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Ira W. Trask, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, for assignment to the Second U. S. Cavalry. Two hundred and fifty recruits are required.

First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, will report to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Third Military District, for re-assignment to his present duties in the Quartermaster's Department.

August 22.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William H. Beck, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin M. Pratt, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby granted permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days from the 19th instant is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Nathan A. M. Dudley, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Atlanta, Georgia, for assignment to Companies B, C, and D, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry. One hundred and sixty-six recruits are wanted.

Permission to delay thirty days before joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Williams, Third U. S. Cavalry.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect September 1, 1867: Major-General Wager Swayne, U. S. Volunteers; Captain Henry W. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers; Captain Wilson T. Hartz, Brevet Major, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers; Hospital Chaplain Vincent Palen; Hospital Chaplain William Earnshaw. To take effect October 1, 1867: Captain George D. Wise, Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain J. T. Powers, Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain Amos Webster, Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain Egbert T. S. Schenck, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers; Captain Edgar C. Beman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers; Captain William F. Johnson, Brevet Major, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers. To take effect September 1, 1867: Surgeon J. H. Bayne, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers.

Brevet Colonel Elisha G. Marshall, Fifth U. S. Infantry,

will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for re-examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

August 23.—Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Hampton S. Cottell, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

The extension of permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Pomeroy, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

The leave of absence granted Captain Gaines Lawson, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are, or may from time to time become, disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, for assignment to the following regiments: Fourth U. S. Infantry, 280 recruits required; Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, 200 recruits required; Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, 200 recruits required; Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, 280 recruits required; Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, 250 recruits required.

The permission to delay reporting for duty to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, granted Second Lieutenant James M. Ropes, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby extended thirty days.

Paragraph 6, of Special Orders No. 404, August 9, 1867, from this office, directing Major Alfred E. Latimer, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, to join his regiment at Fort Smith, Arkansas, is hereby so modified as to permit him to take advantage of the leave of absence for six months, granted him as Captain of the Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in special Orders No. 223, May 1, 1867, from this office.

August 24.—The leave of absence granted Captain P. W. Houlikan, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended thirty days.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant George R. Walbridge, Sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended until September 1, 1867.

Permission to delay thirty days before joining his regiment, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Luther M. Longshaw, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Captain John M. Hamilton, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William E. Horton, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

The following named officers (retired) will report, without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of the Potomac, for Court-martial duty: Brevet Major W. H. Rosell, U. S. Army; Brevet Major A. B. Thompson, U. S. Army; Brevet Major William Dean, U. S. Army; Brevet Major R. H. Porter, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Paul Quirk, U. S. Army; Captain H. B. Hendershott, U. S. Army; Captain W. B. Lowe, U. S. Army; Captain C. H. McNally, U. S. Army; Captain W. F. Goodwin, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain Alfred Townsend, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Thomas S. Doebler, U. S. Army.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, their services being no longer needed, the following-named officers are hereby honorably mustered out of the United States service, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Major-General Ethan A. Hitchcock, U. S. Volunteers, October 1, 1867; Major Albert E. H. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, September 1, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Carey, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, will, on the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him, proceed to join his regiment in the Department of Dakota.

Permission to delay reporting for duty at his proper station for twenty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant John E. Hosmer, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Colonel H. C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, will report for duty to the Commanding-General, Third Military District.

The supply steamer *Massachusetts*, third rate, Acting Master Robert Y. Holley commanding, arrived off the Battery on the morning of the 23d from Key West. The following is her report: Left Pensacola on the 10th instant. Left in that port the *Tacony*, Commander F. A. Roe, the *Fuqua*, Acting Master H. C. Wade, tug *Rose*, Acting Ensign Paul Boyden, the *Glasgow*, Acting Master R. Maddox, arrived on the 3d from Mexico and was detained at Quarantine. The *Massachusetts* arrived at Key West on the 13th, coaled and sailed on the 17th for New York. Left in Key West the *Senapee*, Commander Irwin, the *Oscola*, Commander J. P. Foster, arrived from Santa Cruz on the 16th and was to sail next day for Norfolk. The following is a list of officers attached to the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*: Acting Master Commanding, Robert Y. Holley; Acting Pilot, Philomen Dickenson; Acting Ensign, executive officer, F. G. R. Lennan; Acting Ensigns, H. O'Hara, Robert W. Hunter, William Robinson; Mates, C. W. Thorne, A. M. Bergner; Passed Assistant Paymaster, W. F. A. Torbert; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, S. P. Boyer; Acting 1st Assistant Engineer, Thomas Dobbs; Acting 2d Assistant Engineers, H. Hayden, S. Magee, B. James; Acting 3d Assistant Engineers, C. Dyce, C. A. Enggrens; Paymaster's Clerk, Louis McKay; Paymaster's Steward, C. Knappman. The *Massachusetts* brought the following passengers from Key West: Commander B. A. Dove, of the Light House Board, General Wm. F. Smith, Judge F. J. Boynton, of the District Court of Florida, Major Walter McFarland, of the Engineer Corps, and E. B. Rawson, Esq., of Key West. Also a number of men from the Gulf Squadron, whose term of enlistment has expired.

Despatches from Rear-Admiral Palmer, commanding North Atlantic squadron, dated on the U. S. flag-ship *Susquehanna*, August 12th, announce his presence in Aspinwall. The U. S. steamers *Monongahela* and *Saco* were also in port. All well. Everything was quiet in Columbia

FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR AT FORMOSA.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER MACKENZIE.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD (SECOND RATE),

SHANGHAI, CHINA, June 19, 1867.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to report to the Department that, in accordance with my dispatch, No. 46, current series, under date of 3d June last, I left Shanghai on the 7th instant in the *Hartford*, accompanied by the *Wyoming*, Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter commanding, for the south end of the Island of Formosa, to destroy, if possible, the lurking places of the band of savages inhabiting the southeast end or point of that island, and who murdered, in March last, the shipwrecked officers and crew of the American bark *Rover*. On the 10th of June, on the passage down, I directed Commander Belknap, of the *Hartford*, to have forty sailors armed with Plymouth muskets, and forty with Sharp's rifles, and all the marines, with five howitzers, and Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter, of the *Wyoming*, to have forty Sharp's rifles and her marines, all properly outfitted, ready to land, provided with forty rounds of ammunition, and four days' rations and water; in all, one hundred and eighty-one officers and privates. The service cannot show a better drilled body of men than these.

I stopped on the 12th instant at Takao, on the Island of Formosa, to obtain an interpreter, and Mr. Pickering, a Scotchman, who had seen much of the natives, volunteering his services, they were accepted—he declining pay. I also received, as my guests, Mr. Taylor, a merchant at that port, and H. B. M. consul, Charles Carroll, Esq., who humanely sent out messengers to communicate with the savages, with offers of ransom for all the survivors, if any remained, of the unfortunate crew of the *Rover*, and afterward went himself, in the British gunboat *Cormorant*, Commander George E. Broad, to the bay in question, and was fired upon when attempting to land—these gentlemen having expressed a desire to be of the expedition. At 8½ o'clock, June 13th, at 8½ o'clock, we anchored within a half mile of the shore, on the southeast side of the large open bay indenting the south end of Formosa, a somewhat dangerous exposure at this season of typhoons, though a perfectly safe and convenient anchorage during the northeast monsoon, from October until May. The landing of one hundred and eighty-one officers, sailors and marines, provided with four days' rations and water, was made at 9½ o'clock, under the command of Commander G. E. Belknap, of the *Hartford*, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie, fleet lieutenant, as second in command, who earnestly sought to go on the expedition.

Soon after we anchored, the savages, dressed in cloths, and their bodies painted red, were seen, through our glasses, assembling in parties of ten or twelve on the cleared hills, about two miles distant, their muskets glistening in the sun, indicating the kind of arms they carried. Their movements were visible to us on board during the most of the day.

As our men marched into the hills, the savages, knowing the paths, boldly descended to meet them, and gliding through the high grass, and from cover to cover, displayed a strategy and courage equal to our native Indians. Delivering their fire, they retreated without being seen by our men, who, charging upon their covers, frequently fell into ambushes. Our detachments pursued them in this harassing manner out of sight of the ship, until 2 o'clock P. M., when, having halted to rest, the savages took the opportunity to creep up and fire upon the party commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie, and the officer, placing himself at the head of the company commanded by Lieutenant Sands, dextrously led a charge into the ambuscade that was laid for them, and fell, mortally wounded by a musket ball, and died while being borne to the rear.

The Navy could boast no braver spirit, and no man of higher promise, than Lieutenant-Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie. He was distinguished for professional knowledge, aptitude and tact, and suavity of manners, which inspired the confidence and affection of men, while his impetuous courage impelled him always to seek the post of danger, where he was always seen in the advance, both a conspicuous mark and an example. Several officers and men having already experienced severe sun-strokes, and the command being generally exhausted and worn out by their efforts to get at the enemy, during four hours' marching, Commander Belknap now thought it expedient to regain his picket on the beach; and, during this march of two or three miles, many of the men got into such a deplorable condition from the killing heat of the sun, that the Commander determined to return with them on board of ship, which he reached about 4½ P. M., after an exhausting march of six hours, under the sun at 92 degrees.

That afternoon the fleet surgeon reported the casualties of the day: One killed; fourteen sun-struck—four of them dangerously.

No sailors, indeed no troops, unaccustomed to beach life, ever displayed better spirit; but it was apparent that sailors are not adapted to that kind of warfare against a skilful enemy, and that they could be fitted for it only by a lengthened experience.

These considerations, together with the prostrated condition of many of the men and officers from sun-stroke, and their inability to stand another such day, decided me not to land them again, particularly as they had already done all that was practical for them, namely: burnt a number of native huts, and chased their warriors until they could chase them no longer, though at a grievous cost of life. Their covers of green jungle and green grass being fire-proof at this season, cannot be destroyed, as I had contemplated.

I observed a bamboo hut on every clearing, and several buffaloes feeding in the district; these indicating that the natives are not so wild and ignorant of human comforts as they have been represented.

The only effectual remedy against the barbarous outrages on shipwrecked men by this tribe, who are not numerous, will be for the Chinese authorities on the island to occupy this bay with a settlement of their own, protected by a military force, which may be effected through the influence of our minister at Peking.

Having accomplished all that was possible, I got under way at 9 P. M., and returning to Takao on the 14th instant, there buried the remains of brave Mackenzie, with the prescribed honors, in the garden of the British Consulate, Mr. Carroll, the British Consul, having kindly proposed his garden for the grave, there being no public burying ground at Takao. The consular flag, and those of four merchant ships, were worn at half-mast, and all the foreigners present joined in the funeral procession.

At 6:30 P. M., on the 14th instant, weighed anchor, and arrived at Shanghai to-day, expecting to meet the gunboats coming out to this squadron.

Please receive herewith the detailed report of Commander Belknap, marked A, with the reports of commanding officers of companies, of the occurrences of the 13th June, marked respectively B, C, D, E. Also the report of Fleet-Surgeon Beale, marked F, as to casualties. I am, very respectfully,

H. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral,

Commanding U. S. Asiatic Squadron.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD (SECOND RATE), AT SEA—

June 15, 1867.

Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. Asiatic Squadron:

Sir:—In obedience to your instructions delivered on the 13th instant, concerning an attack upon the savage tribes living on the southern extremity of the Island of Formosa, I proceeded immediately to carry them into execution, so far as the character of the country, the nature of its inhabitants, and the extreme heat of the climate would permit.

On leaving this ship on the morning of the date referred to, I directed Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Read, with a company of musketeers, a squadron of scouts, armed with Sharp's rifles, and commanded by Master W. M. Folger, and a portion of the detachment under the command of Lieutenant O. D. B. Glendon, to land in one of the bays about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the place at which I proposed landing, and, pushing forward through the jungle, to make for the hills, bearing away to the westward, in order to flank the enemy and unite with the main body on the summit of the hills. I then pulled into the bay to the northward of the ship's anchorage, and effected a landing without opposition or difficulty, Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Mackenzie, of your staff, being the first to jump on shore.

The marines were immediately thrown out as skirmishers along the edge of the jungle which skirts the coasts, and marched down to within a hundred yards of the beach, and after securing the boats and establishing a strong picket of seamen and marines, provided with a light howitzer to protect the flank, all under the command of Gunner Cross, of the ship, and Gunner Staples, of the *Wyoming*, I moved on through the jungle toward the hills to the right of the large black rock, indicated on the accompanying plan.

As we emerged from the jungle we entered an open space of some ten acres in extent, with a few straggling huts and clumps of bushes scattered here and there over its surface. A little further on the hills could be seen rising from the plain, broken into spurs, with deep ravines between, filled with rock and a thick undergrowth of grass and small trees.

Having examined the huts, they were fired, and the command pushed on up one of the hills, to the right of the large rock marked in the plan. No enemy could be seen, except at a great distance, on the crest of the hills above us and toward our right, but a centering fire was suddenly opened upon us from an ambush just below the big rock.

We fired a volley in return, and halting a few minutes under cover of some bushes, I divided the command, directing Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie to remain quiet with his portion of the party until I could make a flank movement to the right, when, on a signal given by the drum, he would move on up the hill, and rejoin me. In the meantime, Lieutenant-Commander Read had landed with his detachment, and could now be seen on the hill on our right, at a distance of about two miles, and an occasional fire of musketry was seen to open upon the party from the hills above.

Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie having rejoined us at the base of the big rock, we kept on steady up the hill, bearing away toward the right, receiving now and then a fire from the bushes in all directions, some shots close to, others from a great distance. Fortunately the enemy fired too high, and most of the bullets passed over us. At one point a volley was poured into us at a distance of not more than a hundred yards, and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie and Lieutenant Sands, advancing with a party of scouts, supported by the main body, charged into the ambush, but the wily foe had fallen back with wonderful rapidity, and made known their escape by loud halloes from the thickets beyond. Only occasional glimpses of the enemy could be caught, their presence being generally discovered by sudden shots from the bushes, and flashes of sunlight reflected from their bright-barreled muskets.

At nearly all the points from which we were fired upon we noticed small bundles of bamboo lashed to the bushes at a small angle, seemingly for protection to our running foe, and to serve as marks to guide them from one ambush to another.

As we advanced, the open space on the hillsides became more confined, and rocks, bushes, dense jungles, and rugged ravines, offered increasing facility and shelter to the savages, and gave us no hope or chance of getting at them.

About a mile or more above the big rock already mentioned, the men had become so much exhausted from the march and the intense heat of the sun, that I ordered a halt, and entered a belt of jungle to give them shelter and rest. Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie and Lieutenant Sands, with a party of scouts, were posted in a small thicket above and to the left of the main body, and a strong picket of marines occupied another clump about a hundred yards below the other party; these outposts, together with the position of the main body, making, as it were, the angles of a triangle.

These pickets having been established, I sent for Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie, the second in command, to consult with him concerning a further advance. He had been with me about twenty minutes, when firing was heard in the direction of the advance pickets, and he hurried back to the front. Meanwhile Lieutenant Sands had returned the fire, and was charging toward the spot where the enemy lay concealed, when Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie, coming up, ordered a halt; the moment the latter reached the head of the line, he ordered a fresh advance, himself leading.

During this interval the main body had come out of the jungle and were pushing on to the support of the picket line, when I heard the cry, "A man wounded!" Send for the doctor, I called out for Dr. Forney, who went to the front, and soon after brought Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie, lying wounded in a blanket, near the spot where I was standing, and by my order carried aboard.

The spot from which these shots came was backed by a deep ravine, and immediately to the rear the jungle came down on all sides, so that further advance in that quarter would but have exposed the command to the risk of continued loss, without any means or hope of retreating upon the enemy. The men, too, were beginning to show great fatigue and symptoms of sunstroke, and, considering the difficulty of moving either way encumbered with sick and wounded men, I determined to fall back.

I accordingly ordered a retreat, sending the main body ahead, and falling back slowly, covered by the scouts under command of Lieutenant Sands. A short distance down the hill, Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie joined me with his party, and was directed to fall back with the main body, a party of carbiniers, under Mr. Folger, remaining with Mr. Sands. Mr. Read had destroyed several huts on the route he had taken, but failed to accomplish any other object of the expedition.

We were fired at from several places on the way down the hill, but, happily, none of the shots took effect. Before we reached the plain, word was sent me of the death of the gallant Mackenzie.

Upon entering the jungle fringing the coast, the different squads and companies took different routes, to guard against ambush, and our progress was slow and fatiguing, particularly to the men who carried the remains of the lamented Mackenzie.

It had been my intention to remain on the shore and attempt an ambush in the jungle during the night, but I found both officers and men so much worn out by exertion and extreme heat of the day, that I concluded to embark the entire command and return to the ship. Captain Forney, of the marines, and Mate Brownell, of the *Wyoming*, and a dozen or more of the men, were already prostrated with sun-stroke, and I feared other cases might occur before nightfall. The route over which we passed was entirely destitute of cattle, fruit, vegetables, or any other eatable thing, and we had seen only two or three pools of dirty, stagnant water, unfit for any but a savage to drink.

That part of Formosa is extremely well adapted to Indian modes of warfare, and the burning heat of the sun at this season of the year is a greater help to the savage even than either his cunning and cruel method of fighting, or perfect knowledge of every foot of ground over which he ranges.

The officers, one and all, gave me a hearty and efficient support, and the men did their duty cheerfully and steadily.

The following are the names of the officers who went in the expedition, viz.: Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Mackenzie, of your staff; Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Read, Lieutenant J. H. Sands; Master W. M. Folger, Master H. Elmer, Captain James Forney, U. S. M. C.; Assistant Surgeon C. H. Page, Gunner R. H. Cross, Admiral's Clerk Louis Parker, and Commander's Clerk A. C. Driggs, of this ship; and Lieutenant G. D. B. Glidden; Mate G. V. Brownell, and Gunner J. L. Staples, of the *Wyoming*.

The British Consul at Takao (Formosa), Charles Carroll, Esq., and Messrs. Taylor and Pickering, English subjects residing at that place, accompanied the expedition as volunteers, and rendered good service, being generally at the front. Mr. Taylor went to the assistance of Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie, when the cry of "A man wounded!" was heard.

The following-named men deserve special mention for the faithful manner in which they remained by the body of the lamented dead, and brought it safely through the jungle to the boats, viz.: John Kelley, captain forecabin; Robert Knight, armorer; James Franklin, boatswain's mate; Wm. White, captain foretop; Jas. McGuinness, ship's corporal; James Cunningham, seaman; and John M. Small, ordinary seaman. One of them, William White, dropped down from exhaustion and sun-stroke the moment he reached the beach.

The gallant dead needs no tribute from me; that solitary grave in the grounds of the British Consulate at Takao, speaks a language more eloquent and touching than human utterance can express.

No one knew the worth, the high-toned character, and professional ability of the deceased better than yourself, and I but give expression to the general feeling when I add, that in him the service lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the country one of its most zealous and gallant defenders.

I enclose a sketch of the routes taken by the expedition; also reports from Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Read, Lieutenant Sands, Assistant-Surgeon C. H. Page, and Captain Forney.

I found the soundings from the ship to the shore to decrease regularly and gradually, and the beach quite steep too; but large, flat, black rocks could be seen on the bottom here and there, which would make a dangerous sea for boats in a southerly wind. I could discover no traces of human bones, or remnants of clothing worn by civilized people, in any of the huts we destroyed, or in any part of the country over which we passed.

On our return through the jungle skirting the coast, we struck into the bed of a dry stream when nearly through, which doubtless runs with good water during the northeast monsoon, which would be of great advantage to a force operating there during the winter months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Geo. E. BELKNAP, Commander.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD (SECOND RATE), AT SEA, June 17, 1867.

SIR:—In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the men under my command at South Cape, Island of Formosa, on June 13, 1867:

The column consisted of the following detachments, viz.: Twenty-

two men from the *Wyoming*, under command of Lieutenant Glidden; sixty-two men from the *Hartford*, under command of Master Horace Elmer; and a skirmish party of ten picked men from the *Hartford*, under command of Master W. N. Folger. Total, ninety-four, five of them being equipped as pioneers.

On reaching the place designated by you for our landing, the boats were beached, and the skirmishers under Mr. Folger deployed to the front. The line of battle was quickly formed, and after moving our boats two hundred yards from the beach, we took up our line of march for the interior, striking for the high range of hills that lay about two miles from the shore line. The march was painful and tedious, owing to the dense jungles of cactus and rosevines which covered the soil, but after a tramp of two hours we gained the hills, and destroyed several small houses which had very lately been abandoned. Shortly afterward several small parties of savages were seen on the hill tops in front, who fired at long range upon our skirmish line, but quickly retreated upon their fire being returned.

In this manner they kept up a sort of running fire (retreating from one hill-top to another, never allowing our skirmishers to appear nearer than eight hundred yards for about one hour. But this chasing over rugged hills, through almost impassable chaparral, and under a scorching tropical sun, soon told on our men; and after giving them a short rest, I turned the column to the left, in order to join your command, in obedience to my original orders. The main body at this time was about one mile distant, and our march to join it was the most painful of any during the day, many of the men dropping down with sunstroke, requiring to be helped along by their comrades. Upon coming up with you the commands were consolidated, and the rest of the movements took place under your eye, which makes it unnecessary for me to report further.

I am happy to be able to say that all the officers and men behaved gallantly, the skirmish party under Master W. N. Folger having the hardest marching, and being the only ones that were annoyed by the savages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. READ, Lieutenant-Commander.

To Commander E. E. Belknap, Commanding U. S. ship *Hartford*.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, AT SEA, June 15, 1868.

SIR:—The following is a memorandum of circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Mackenzie, as far as I am able to state: At about 2 p. m., on the 13th instant, Mr. Mackenzie called for volunteers from the *Hartford*, and I joined him, with ten or twelve men then under my command, in answer to his call.

We were stationed behind a clump of bushes to keep a lookout for the enemy. A few minutes after we had taken our position, Mr. Mackenzie was sent for by you, and I was left in charge of the party. At about 2½ o'clock p. m. we were fired on by the enemy, who had got on our flank through the undergrowth, and I ordered a charge, and returned their fire. As soon as the firing commenced, Mr. Mackenzie ran up to head the party, and ordered a halt for that purpose, before we had advanced more than thirty yards. As soon as he had reached the front, he ordered an advance, and was leading the attack, when we were fired on by another party at a distance of about twenty-five yards. The enemy fired five or six shots at once, and it was one of these that struck Mr. Mackenzie. I did not know that he was seriously hurt, and left him walking to the rear to meet the doctor, who was coming up at that time.

We fired two or three volleys at the enemy, and drove them back; but before we had advanced more than fifteen yards further, I received the order to fall back, and it was not until ten minutes after that I learned that Mr. Mackenzie was mortally wounded.

To reach the enemy, we charged across a gully filled with long grass, which impeded our movement, and ahead of us still there was a ravine backed by dense undergrowth. It was impossible to tell the position of the enemy until we saw the smoke of his pieces, and we were obliged to fire at the flash.

We were in plain sight, an open mark for the enemy, while they were hid in this undergrowth, into which we could not see ten feet.

Very respectfully,
J. H. SANDS, Lieutenant.

Commander E. E. BELKNAP, U. S. Steamer *Hartford*.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, AT SEA, June 17, 1867.

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit a brief report of the part taken by the marines, on the 13th instant, on the Island of Formosa.

On first landing, by your order, I took charge of twenty marines, deploying them forward as skirmishers. A dense and almost impenetrable thicket of brush prevented the men from advancing very rapidly. I penetrated with them to a creek about half a mile from the beach, without meeting with any of the enemy, and was then recalled for further orders. You then instructed me to leave a sergeant and five men on the beach, and to advance with the main body, headed by yourself. In consequence of all further operations coming under your own observation, I have nothing further to report, except that the men behaved gallantly, and deserve credit for the manner in which they marched over such a rough and hilly country, and under such intense, scorching heat.

Orderly Sergeant Goitermeyer was of great assistance to me during the entire day, and deserves favorable mention.

A few of the men were struck down by the oppressive heat of the sun, but were not seriously injured, and are now doing their usual duty.

The entire number of marines on shore was forty-three, thirty-one of which were from this ship and twelve from the *Wyoming*.

I have to report the loss of one Springfield rifle, (I think this rifle is on board of the *Wyoming*, by mistake,) one rifle, one musket sling and two canteens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES FORNEY,

Captain U. S. Marine Corps.

Commander GEORGE E. BELKNAP, Commanding United States ship *Hartford*.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD (SECOND RATE), AT SEA, June 15, 1867.

SIR:—In accordance with your request, I have to report the circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Mackenzie, of the United States steamer *Hartford*, during a skirmish with the natives of the southern extremity of the Island of Formosa, upon the 13th of June, 1867. The main body of the troops, with which Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie was connected, landed at about 10 a. m., and proceeded into the interior of the country about four miles, and had halted for rest and shade in the border of a dense jungle, at about 2 p. m., with a detachment of ten men, under the immediate command of Mr. Mackenzie, thrown out to one side to watch the movements of the enemy, who had been firing upon us. Soon after halting, Mr. Mackenzie was called into the jungle by the officer in command, for a consultation as to movements, and during the conversation the enemy recommenced firing. Mr. Mackenzie rushed to the head of his men, and in about two minutes I heard the cry of "Doctor! Doctor!" and immediately proceeded to the front, where I found Mr. Mackenzie falling, with his left hand on his right breast. I caught him by the coat-collar, and asked him where he was wounded, at the same time, with what aid I could procure, dragged him to the rear as rapidly as possible. In reply, he looked up at me, moved his hand on his breast a little higher, and said, "Page, Page, Page, I'm dead," and ceased to live at about 2:30 p. m., and about three or four minutes from the time he was wounded.

The wound was round, smooth, of about an inch in diameter, penetrating deeply the upper, anterior, and middle portion of the right chest, just below the collar-bone, with no external hemorrhage of importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. PAGE, Assistant Surgeon.

Commander GEORGE E. BELKNAP, U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. steamer *Hartford*.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD (SECOND RATE), SOUTH BAY OF FORMOSA, June 13, 1867.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that the following casualties occurred among the officers and men of this ship to-day, on shore, in the affair with the savages of this part of the island, viz.:

A. S. Mackenzie, lieutenant-commander, killed; G. E. Belknap, commander, sun-struck, severely; James Forney, captain marines, sun-struck, severely; Wm. White, captain foretop, sun-struck, dangerously; Wm. Jackson, O. S., sun-struck, dangerously; Joseph Quinton, seaman, sun-struck, dangerously; Philip Worrishoffer, seaman, sun-struck, dangerously; John H. Earle, O. S., sun-struck, slightly; Edward Forrest, landsman, sun-struck, slightly; Martin Finerty, O. S., sun-struck, slightly; Eugene Sullivan, O. S., sun-struck, slightly; Thomas Savage, landsman, sun-struck, slightly; George K. Mills, landsman, sun-struck, slightly; John Myers, O. S., sun-struck, slightly; Wm. Conner, master, contusion.

Numerous other cases of exhaustion from the heat and over fatigue presented themselves on the return of the expedition to the ship, but

as they went to duty almost immediately, I have not thought proper to include them in the above list. I will remark, however, that the men generally, when they came back to the ship, presented a most exhausted and broken-down appearance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. BEALE,

Surgeon of the Fleet.

Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, commanding United States Asiatic Squadron.

P. S.—I would also state that Mate Brownell, of the *Wyoming*, was also brought on board the ship in a state of delirium, following heat exhaustion, but that he recovered sufficiently in the course of a couple of hours to be sent to his own ship.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE *Minnesota* sailed from London on the 24th inst. for Cherbourg.

THE naval station at Key West has been re-established, under the charge of Paymaster George L. Mead.

THE *Jameson* sailed from San Francisco on the 14th inst. for Sitka, where she will remain during the Winter to freeze out the yellow fever.

THE health of the Gulf ports is generally good. There had been one or two cases of yellow fever reported at Pensacola, but none whatever at Key West.

COMMANDER JAS. P. FOSTER, commanding the U. S. steamer *Oceola* reports his arrival in Hampton Roads on the evening of the 21st instant.

MAJOR Thomas Y. Field, U. S. Marine, who was recently tried in Philadelphia before a Naval Court-martial, has been sentenced to be suspended for one year.

THE Navy Department propose, as far as possible, to assign to duty in the North those officers who have during the war served with distinction at distant stations.

THE following is a list of the officers of the *Quinnebaug*: Commander, Edward Barrett; Lieutenant-Commander, H. B. Rumsey; Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, F. L. Baur and Felix McCurley; Acting Masters, F. A. Miller and J. J. Brice; Acting Ensigns, A. O. Leary and G. E. Wingate; Midshipmen, John Sullivan, Robert E. Carmody, Walton Goodwin, Frank Nichols, E. F. McClellan, and Frederic Greenleaf; Acting Paymaster, John Furey; Acting Surgeon, John B. Ackley; Engineers, First Assistant, Albert Aston—Acting Second Assistants, Johnson and Safford—Acting Third Assistants, Brown and Littig.

THE following are the principal dimensions of the sloop of war *Nantasket*: Length over all 230 feet; between perpendiculars, 216 feet; keel, 208 feet; breadth, moulded, 30 feet 3 inches; extreme, 31 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 13 feet 10 inches; load draft above base line (estimated) 12 feet; total draught (mean) 12 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,265 tons. She is built of white oak and hard pine; will be light bark-rigged. Area of sails, 12,882 feet. Her machinery is to consist of two back-acting engines, 36 inches diameter of cylinders. Length of stroke of piston 36 inches. If the weight of her machinery is properly employed, she should, considering her superior model, be at least able to make 16 knots per hour under steam.

THE *Oceola* arrived at New York on the 26th of August, from Santa Cruz, via Cape Haytien, Key West and Fort Monroe. She left Boston in February last, and since that time has steamed upward of 10,000 miles, visiting Santa Cruz, Cape Haytien, Curacao, Cartagena and Aspinwall. It is supposed she will go out of commission. The following is a list of her officers: Commander James P. Foster, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, George R. Durand, ex-officer; Acting Masters, J. G. Green (navigator), C. F. R. Wapponhaus and C. H. Rockwell; Acting Ensigns, Norman McLeod and George E. Thomas; Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. Kershner; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Jared Linsly Jr.; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. F. P. Rust; Second Assistant Engineers, George E. Tower and H. C. Blye; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. C. Veatch and W. Holland; Commander's Clerk, W. S. Huddell; Mates, J. B. Butt, A. T. Jennings, E. Dooley and J. L. Plunkett.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.—The *Moshulu* will be taken out of dock in a few days. The work on the *Idaho* is progressing well. The *Portsmouth* sailed on a cruise with apprentice boys on the 23d inst. The *Quinnebaug* was inspected on Monday, the 26th, and will sail in a day or two for the South Atlantic Squadron. The *Shavmut* will sail in a few days for the North Atlantic Squadron. The work on the *Java* goes on well, and the frame of the new steamer of the *Albatross* class will be up in the course of the ensuing week. The *Don* sailed on the 26th for Key West, via Port Royal. The *Massachusetts* arrived on the 24th, and left on the 27th for Boston with a draft of men. The *Oceola* arrived on the 26th via Norfolk. The *Tahoma* was put out of commission on the 27th. The *Colorado* is looked for daily. The French iron-clad *Onondaga* has completed her repairs, and rejoined the French frigate *Themis*, at Staten Island, on the 28th.

THE following is a list of officers and crew of the U. S. apprentice ship *Portsmouth*: Commander J. S. Skerrett, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Louis Kempf, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Kellogg, navigating and ordnance officer; Lieutenant W. W. Hendrickson; Master F. H. Sheppard; Ensigns W. H. Webb, Edward T. Strong, George M. Book; Mates Daniel Ward, Thomas Savage, George P. Gifford, Moses K. Henderson, Carrington A. Young; Acting Boatwain James Nash; Gunner G. W. Omensetter; Coast Pilot B. F. Ricketson; Surgeon Newton L. Bates; Paymaster G. DeF. Barton; Captain's Clerk, John A. Kirkland; Paymaster's Clerk, Chas. H. Wright; Acting Carpenter, Warren Barnard; Acting sailmaker, Gilbert D. Macy. Number of crew, 101; apprentice boys, 68. This vessel proceeds on a month's cruise between the capes of the Delaware and Cape Cod. She can comfortably accommodate two hundred apprentices, and before the expiration of the year will certainly have that number on board. She will return to New York about the 20th of September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Now that there is a military Secretary in charge of the War Department, is the time to broach the reforms so much needed in our Army.

We want a revision of the Articles of War, and also of the military laws, on which to base more complete regulations for the general service. We don't want regulations prepared by an Adjutant-General; we want regulations that will do justice to all arms of the service, and in the preparation of which all arms have something to say. No one man can prepare regulations for the Army, any more than one can make laws for a State; and if a State requires a representative Legislature, why not the Army, which has as many men in it to be governed as a great many States, and may have more than any State, as in the late war.

In the Articles of War, and in the Regulations, should be incorporated the reforms so much needed; and if they are properly prepared, nothing more will be needed. In them may be provided for all unsettled points, and all imperfect laws may be corrected. What an immense saving to the country, in life and property, and how much it would have shortened the war to have had a perfect military system! No one can deny the fact that the last European war was made so short and so decisive in favor of Prussia through the perfection of her military system.

But how will these reforms be brought about? Let the new Secretary of War order a Board of Officers large enough to admit of all the corps of the army being represented. Let this Board meet at once, and prepare a set of Articles of War in time for the action of the next Congress. Let them remain in session while Congress does, in order that they may aid the military committees to prepare and explain them to the two houses. When the Articles of War have passed, they will form the basis on which to revise the Regulations, which the Board would then proceed to do.

If steps are not soon taken to secure the experience of the late great war for the benefit of our military system, the opportunity will have passed, and the next war will find us as unprepared for it, as we were when the Rebellion began. There is no more remarkable feature of the war than the fact that as yet all we learned in that wonderful struggle of the defects of our system has as yet failed to produce any changes. We still move on in the same defective course that made offensive operations impracticable and unsuccessful the first year of the war, notwithstanding our superior numbers. Ten years of peace and civil employment will drive all the knowledge and experience acquired in the late war out of the minds of those survivors who may then still be available for service, and another war would find us as ignorant and unprepared for it as the masses were in 1861. If our next enemy should be a nation whose military system is as perfect as that of Prussia, the country would be overrun before we could get our Army together under the system of 1861, if still in force.

All military men know the importance of these proposed reforms, but no one seems called upon to bring them about. The General commanding can do more than any other man in this respect, and especially when he has no Secretary from civil life to oppose and make objections. Now is the time for the General to make his Army a perfect and well-regulated institution.

PARALLEL TO THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The writer has often claimed that human events repeat themselves, even in respect to details, in a manner which almost seems impossible to those who have not studied history closely. There is scarcely any battle which, on examination, will be found without a parallel; certainly in regard to its strategy, if not its tactics. As may have been referred to in a previous article, there are a number of battles which were precipitated by a concurrence of accidents, which prove that Napoleon, in this case, as in numerous others where he travelled out of the record of his early military experience, was entirely wrong in asserting, "War is not an accidental science," for in many respects it is. In the accidental collision which led to the conflict, fatal to Portugal, between its monarch of romantic story, Don Sebastian, and Muley Moluc, on the plain of Mcharrh or Tamita, near Alcazar-quiver, in 1578; the battle of Jankau or Jankowitz, in 1645; Camden, in South Carolina, 1780; Malo-Jaroslawitz, in 1812; Lutzen, and in a measure, the Katsbach; in 1813; there is much resemblance to that "drifting" which developed into the battle of Oak Ridge, the first day's engagement at Gettysburg.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore—
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly—

memory, while dwelling on the decisive battle of our war, suggested the battle of Warsaw as a parallel, and searching through an extensive military library, the following facts were gleaned and thrown together into this article for the JOURNAL. The incidents are curious and pertinent, and, could the original plans be presented with them, they would appear to be even more so than in the bald description.

There are some very curious incidental resemblances between the battle of Warsaw, July 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1656, and the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863, beside that of three days' duration. Frederick the Great, in his "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg," London edition, 1758, pages 95-99, gives a detailed account of the battle of Warsaw. He sets down the number of Poles and Tartars at 40,000, of Swedes and Brandenburgers at 16,000. The Prussian "Geschichte des Kriegswesens," IV., 443, etc., also goes into details, but estimates the former at 30,000 and the latter at 20,000. Zedler's "Universal Lexicon," LII., 2,176-8 at 40,000 against 16,000. The "Theatrum Europaeum," VII., 964, etc., furnishes plates of each day's conflict, 200,000 against

175,000. "Pufendorf de Rebus a Caroli Gustavo Sueciae Rege gestis, etc., Norimbergae," MDCCXXIX., pages 158-162, with topographical military engravings of each day's fight, estimates the Polish forces at 200,000.

All agree as to manoeuvres, etc., but who can reconcile such discrepancies as to numbers? It is more than likely that the Prussian authorities are the most correct. The other estimates, however, doubtless included all the camp-followers, rifflers, catamarans, and such like, which swelled the armies of that period to a degree almost incredible at this era, eating up the country to the ruin of the fighting force. Still it is doubtful if in any case there were 100,000 mouths to feed on either side. The allies played the part of the Rebels, and attacked the Poles, representing the Union Army, in a strong selected position in their own country, protecting their capital. Had the Rebels imitated the strategy of the allies, they might have been as successful as they. On the first day, Friday, July 18th or 28th, the allied right coming up in detail, attacked the Polish left—answering to Reynolds' left wing, so styled, right in reality—drove it from its first position, and forced it to take refuge behind its entrenchments. The fighting lasted until 10 P. M. On Saturday, July 19th or 29th, there was general skirmishing from break of day all around the semi-circular lines of the Poles; but the chief attack commenced from 2 to 3 P. M., and was directed against the Polish right, which had assumed an advanced position, somewhat like the Third Corps, on the second day, at Gettysburg, and Polish right—our left—centre. The hard fighting lasted about five hours. On the third day, Sunday, July 20th or 30th, the Swedish king, a good general and worthy pupil of the great Forstenson, who had been manoeuvring to that end, passed his Swedes under the blind (i. e., in the rear) of the Brandenburgers and of some woods, through a morass, making a road of fascines or brush, as he advanced, prolonging his left and turning the Polish right. This was the very movement Lee should have made, through Longstreet, seizing the Round Tops and turning the Union left. The movement of King Charles determined the three days' conflict, and the Poles were defeated and compelled to retreat, just as our army would have been forced to do if the Rebel general had moved his army, under the cover of Oak Ridge, around our left in our rear, in the same way that Albert Sidney Johnston passed his troops, behind the blind of the fire and smoke of his first line, around our left to gain our rear at Shiloh. The victors claim to have had not more than from 400 to 700 killed. The Polish loss, in dead, is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, 6,000, and even 7,000, showing that in those days there was as much figuring to deceive as at the present. The hardest fighting, as at Gettysburg, was at the end of the third day, and the Poles having lost their defensive works and artillery, were driven across or into the Vistula, taking refuge in their capital. The allies were too much exhausted and deficient in provisions for any active pursuit thus making good the parallel, not only as to the prolonged duration of the battle, but its results.

ANCHOR.

A REVISION OF THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The Act of July 28, 1866, provided that "the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have prepared and report to Congress, at its next session, a code of Regulations for the government of the Army." The next session has come and gone, and the "blind guide" of existing Regulations still misleads. It is understood that distinguished clerks are about to digest the mass of orders that practical war has bequeathed us, and it is to be hoped their mental constitutions will be equal to the task.

Seriously, however, would it not be well to pass each paragraph of the proposed Regulations analytically and synthetically through the crucible of the past experience of the service. Did not Congress intend that a new code of Regulations should be presented for their approbation, instead of a mere modification of existing orders? I cannot learn, however, that Congress or the War Department propose any action on the "Rules and Articles of War." That military bible of the service is certainly venerable, but portions of its "Articles" are meaningless, and even obsolete. Worse than this, some are subversive of discipline, and the enforcement of others would bring contempt and discredit on any officer. Should not, then, these cobwebs of fifty years ago be brushed away, and fresh light shed on the duties of the soldier. A short, distinct, practical code read at the head of a company would meet with attention and respect, instead of indifference and neglect. It must be remembered that these Articles are made for the soldier as well as the officer, and they should be set forth in terms familiar to the dullest comprehension.

The existing Articles of War are based on the Mutiny Act of England—an act that is annually revised and reenacted by Parliament. They were enacted in their present form in 1806 by our Congress, and have remained substantially *in statu quo* on our statute-book ever since. This of itself is sufficient commentary on the indifferent military control of our Government, which, I am sorry to say, has been communicated, as is natural, to subordinates, until, for this and other obvious reasons, the whole Army is rather in a negative than a positive condition.

I shall now examine a few of the Articles of War to sustain the position taken above.

ARTICLE I. Every officer now in the Army of the United States shall, in six months from the passing of this act, and every officer who shall hereafter be appointed shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these rules and regulations.

This Article is more honored in the breach than the observance. Though all officers take an oath to act, etc., according to the Rules and Articles of War, yet *subscribe* means to sign, and I have yet to learn that any officer has been required to sign the Rules and Articles of War. Why, then, should an article expressing that which is contrary to the requirements of the service be retained?

ARTICLE II. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend Divine service, and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of Divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers and soldiers, every person so offending shall, for his first offence, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be

deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined for twenty-four hours, and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money so forfeited shall be applied by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company to the use of sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

This Article speaks for itself. Its object is excellent, but it is so unfortunately expressed as to be entirely inoperative. What officer has ever known its enforcement? Besides, the gist of the Article is more effectually covered by another Article. Indecent behavior at church is clearly "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and a General Court, independent of this Article, could stop from the soldier's pay a greater or less sum than that named, without having to impose upon an officer the impossible financial operation (without change of currency) dividing a cent into two-thirds, and a dollar into sixths. This article would force the President of a Court to resolve himself into a reviewing officer, even if it is settled that *ex vi termini* any trial is to take place.

ARTICLE IV. Every chaplain commissioned in the Army or Armies of the United States who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him (excepting in cases of sickness or leave of absence), shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be fined not exceeding one month's pay, beside the loss of his pay during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court-martial shall judge proper.

As under existing Regulations, every officer who absents himself, unless by sickness or leave, loses his pay during his absence, or suffers dismissal, and as the Chaplain is a commissioned officer of the Army, it is to be presumed that as the "greater contains the less," this Article could be omitted.

ARTICLE XII. Every colonel or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers in such numbers and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain or other inferior officer, commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort, or barracks of the United States (his field officer being absent), may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.

This Article is obsolete! It is entirely ignored in practice. As the powers of colonels and captains are at present materially abridged in matters of furlough, it would be well to express the actual limitation of the power as it is, or expunge the Article entirely.

ARTICLE XIII. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, there present, shall give to the commissary of musters, or other officer who musters the said regiment, troop, or company, certificates, signed by himself, signifying how long such officers as shall not appear at the present muster have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop and company shall give certificates signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster-rolls opposite the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be remitted by the commissary of musters, or other officer mustering, to the Department of War as speedily as the distance of the place will admit.

This Article, as regards certificates, if ever operative, is now obsolete. Such certificates are like spirits from the vasty deep, who fail to put in appearance. The absence of an officer is inserted in the muster-roll, and not, as would seem to be required by the Article, placed on a separate certificate. The Article is good, perhaps, to have in the military store-house, but it lies with the old lumber in the garret.

ARTICLE XXXV. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain or other officer, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court-martial for the doing justice to the complainant, from which regimental court-martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court-martial. But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

If some more practical method of appeal cannot be devised, it were better the inferior officer or soldier had none at all. The economy of the Army practically rejects this Article, which degenerates into mockery. Our peculiar policy of employing the Army on "police duty" scatters some regiments so far apart that it might be doubted if a regimental colonel could conveniently or properly summon a court-martial at a post or garrison of which he is not in command. The chances are that he would be far distant from the aggrieved at a one-company post. If the Article was extended to apply to all commanding officers, it might be more practical; but its total inefficiency shows its practical inefficiency in its present shape.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier who shall be convicted before a court-martial of having sold, lost, or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages, not exceeding the half of his pay, as such court-martial shall judge sufficient for repairing the loss or damages, and shall suffer confinement or such other corporal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

This Article is equally impracticable. How can weekly stoppages be made when the soldier's payment is by the month? In other respects, also, it could be obviously improved.

ARTICLE XLIII. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier shall retire to his quarters or tents at the beating of the retreat, in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

This Article puts the soldier to roost with the fowls of the air and beasts of the field at the setting of the sun. The higher law of the Army, however, ignores the Article, and the soldier, as he hears it gravely read, wonders what all this means. "Sound and fury signify nothing."

ARTICLE LXXXVII. * * Nor shall more than fifty lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court-martial.

This Article is explained by a note, which states that the portion relative to flogging has been abolished, but why should Congress allow an edition of the Regulations of 1863 to contain an article which was abolished in 1861?

ARTICLE XC. Every judge-advocate, or person officiating as such at any general court-martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court-martial to the Secretary of War, which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of the said Secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

This Article is also moribund? It should be either revised or revoked. On page 126, Revised Army Regulations, we find that the Judge-Advocate is required to send a copy of the proceedings to the officer having authority to confirm the sentence, which must be the "original" copy

as the last-named officer is required to send the "original proceedings" to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The Article in question requires those proceedings to be sent elsewhere. Thus we have an Article of War and a Regulation of the Army requiring the "original proceedings" to be sent to two different persons at the same time, which is an impossibility. Thus the Article is ignored entirely, and should be abolished.

ARTICLE XXVI. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery or corps of engineers of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the United States.

As all officers are required in a former Article to subscribe to the Regulations, and as every officer is amenable to court-martial, it is certainly superfluous to specially designate officers of artillery and engineers, gunners and drivers in the artillery, to say nothing of matrosses and conductors (which terms are almost unknown in the Army), who are enlisted men, and by other Articles of War triable by court-martial. About fifty years ago, drivers of artillery-horses were not enlisted, but were analogous to the teamster of the present day. This Article may have been intended to remedy this defect, but is unnecessary under the present organization, and should be repealed as superfluous.

I have thus presented the most marked instances of obsolete Articles of War. Others might be quoted equally vague, indistinct, and wanting brevity.

A grave question might be raised as to how far the orders of the President or the War Department can suspend or alter these Articles? Several of the Articles quoted have been reversed by military orders, and contrary Regulations enjoined without consent of Congress. But such action, although illegal, has never been questioned. It must be remembered that while the King of England not only commands but governs the British Army, and thus modifies its government at pleasure, the President of the United States is simply our commander, under the rules and orders of Congress. This gives additional solemnity to the Rules and Articles of War, which should be looked to as an expression of the highest military sovereignty. It is to be hoped that Congress will revise the whole, and teach the soldier nothing less and nothing more than his duty. The Articles, therefore, should be clear, brief, and unmistakable. Their enforcement should be rigorously insisted on, and their infringement jealously guarded. Through them Congress holds the sword with a civil grasp, and guards against the frequent corruptions and abuses which history tells us, beset every government.

ECHO.

THE THIRD ARTICLE OF WAR.

MADISON BARRACKS,)
SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1867.)

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We want to ask a question which, for years, has puzzled us. Noticing your courtesy in relieving the burdened minds of those who ask them through your JOURNAL, we plunge!

Sober thinking men are growing saucer-eyed over a largely increasing national debt, and our honorable Secretary of State treating for more icebergs. We think an answer (to suit us) of our question, would place it in the power of the Government speedily to pay off our debt, and enable the Secretary to purchase a part of British America without the Alabama claims! Query: What's the third Article of War for? How often have we seen the guard-house door close upon the soldier guilty of violating every article of war possible, save this oft-nest violated one? We figure—

Corporal Smith, Dr., for using four execrations and ten swears at 1-6th dollar each.....\$2 33 1/2
Pat. Jones, Dr., for using six execrations and eight swears, at 1-6th dollar each.....2 33 1/2

Captain Hawkins—Steady on the right!! Commanding officers don't swear; if they did, you know, it would be a dollar a clip!—How would you like, Mr. Editor, to be a sick soldier taken care of by such an income, and what would be the total amount realized should the execration and swear article be enforced? Soberly speaking, why is not this article stricken out, or respected? "No orders but those to be obeyed," with "no law trampled upon," should be the soldiers' motto, or one of them!

Will you tell us just what this third Article appears to you to be for?

It is very evident to everybody who has given any attention to the matter, that the Articles of War should be revised. All those articles which have fallen into disuse, or are obsolete, should be stricken out or amended. It is certainly a matter of regret that the "Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States" are so far behind the times. We hope and believe that some action will be taken in this matter ere long.—[ED. A. AND N. J.]

THE RAMMING QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In your last issue I observe that your correspondent, signing himself "Ram," combats the calculations of the "Hero of Hampton Roads" on the smashing effect of rams. Your correspondent seems to have omitted altogether the probable effect that will be produced by different forms of rams. In this respect it is more than likely that the form of the ram will have as much to do with the character of the damage inflicted as the shape of a projectile on the effect produced on armor. Thus a long, slender ram, such as that of the *Dunderberg*, may be expected—if it proves in any way efficient—on striking the enemy at nearly right angles, to do its work chiefly by penetration, while, on the other hand, a blunt ram, like that of the *Hercules*, will no doubt injure its adversary more by smashing and tearing rather than by a clear penetration. Thus we have pretty much the same distinction between different sorts of rams as the English artillerymen have been in the habit of making between different sorts of projectiles—those fired from rifles and smooth bore.

The effect resulting from the former, so they assert, is "penetration," and from the latter "racking," or "non-local" injury to the foe.

It seems to the writer that in ramming the result to be aimed at is a combination of these two effects—the penetrative and racking effect. Thus, mere penetration is not usually very serious unless, as is not very likely, the ram reaches some vital organ; while, on the other hand, although it may annoy the enemy somewhat more, mere "racking," by merely bruising and lacerating his sides, without effecting an entrance within the armor of the vessel, will scarcely prove more decisive.

But in combining these two methods, experience seems to show that predominance should be given to the "racking," or smooth-bore system, for it is evident, if we "rack" and at the same time effect a penetration, the maximum result under the conditions will be produced. It is quite likely, judging from the size of the ball of which the Admiral speaks—ten feet in diameter of solid cast iron—that the inclines more to the "racking" than to the penetration system. The Admiral's great experience in Hampton Roads fully warrants him in inclining to this side of the question. Respectfully,
HAMPTON ROADS, August 27, 1867.

RAMMOB.

ARMY PERSONAL.

SECOND Lieutenant Edwards G. Fast, Second U. S. Artillery, appeared before the Artillery Examining Board in Washington on the 20th inst. and passed a satisfactory examination.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Brevet Major Clarence Mauck, Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp and Secretary for Civil Affairs, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General District of Louisiana.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Second Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major, First U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as Supervisor of the Board of Registers of the parishes of St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemine, and St. Bernard, Louisiana.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon John Ridgely, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty at Seguin, Texas, and ordered to proceed without delay to Victoria, Texas, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

BREVET Brigadier-General R. S. McKenzie, Colonel Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as a member of the Military Commission instituted in Special Orders No. 101, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Greenville Dowell, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer, Post of Galveston, Texas, with view to assignment to duty at the Post Hospital at that point.

FIRST Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been directed to report in person to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Third Military Division, for reassignment to his present duties in the Quartermaster's Department.

SECOND Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, having reported in compliance with extract 2, of Special Orders No. 117, Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General District of Louisiana.

BREVET Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, has been detailed as a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 91, Department of the East, second series of 1866, now in session at New York City (No. 7, Bowling Green.)

FIRST Lieutenant J. C. DeGrees, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report to First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, for assignment to temporary duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, District of Texas.

BREVET Colonel Alexander Chambers, U. S. Army, having been promoted as Major in the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, and relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, Captain William H. Bisbee, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, has been announced as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department.

SECOND Lieutenant Wm. Harper, Sixth Cavalry, having been promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company B, he is relieved from further duty as a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 48, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company serving at Austin, Texas.

CAPTAIN C. D. Beyer, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report, in person, to the Commissary of Musters of the Fifth Military District, for muster-out of his volunteer commission as Second Lieutenant Eighty-first U. S. Colored Troops, his services being no longer required for the purpose for which he was retained after the muster-out of that regiment.

CAPTAIN Wm. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported in person to the Chief Quartermaster in obedience to Special Orders No. 112, Headquarters, District of Texas, was, on the 7th instant, assigned to duty as Supervising Quartermaster for the Posts of Houston, Hempstead, Brenham, Woodville, Centerville, Round Top and such other posts as may be established in said District.

SECOND LIEUTENANT C. Robinet, Twentieth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders, No. 88, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District.

A FIELD-OFFICERS' Court was appointed to meet at the headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Baton Rouge, La., on the 19th day of August, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General Louis D. Watkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Major Henry W. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, who has been stationed at the Schuylkill Arsenal as executive and inspecting officer for the last three years, has been brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and ordered to Fortress Monroe as Department Quartermaster. He will be succeeded in his duties at this station by Brevet Colonel Francis J. Crilly, U. S. Army.

BREVET Major Wm. B. Oocleston, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, died in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., on the 24th instant. He was buried on last Tuesday with military honors. Company B, Third U. S. Artillery, from Fort Adams, under the command of Brevet Major Kelly, acted as funeral escort. The company turned out seventy men strong, and was accompanied by the regimental band of twenty pieces.

UNDER authority, by letter, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 18, 1867, Lieutenant Lewis Johnson, Forty-first Infantry, has been ordered to close his recruiting station at Detroit, Michigan, and proceed, without delay, to Dayton, Ohio, and enlist at that place only such men for his regiment as can read and write. He is also authorized to establish a branch station at Columbus, Ohio, for the same purpose.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon C. C. Barbour, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, pursuant to instructions, has been ordered to report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Root, U. S. Army. Upon being relieved, as above, Acting Assistant Surgeon Root, will report in person to the Medical Director, Fifth Military District.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., on Thursday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court—Captain J. W. Walsh, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant S. Baker, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant R. Gray, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John Carland, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry. Judge-Advocate—First Lieutenant C. D. Lyon, Sixth Infantry.

THE following is a list of the officers reporting at the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District for the week ending August 17, 1867: Lemuel A. Abbott, Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, en route to Austin, Texas; Emmet Crawford, Second Lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, en route to Ship Island, Miss.; C. C. Barbour, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Fifth Military District; Lewis G. Brown, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops, muster out; C. T. Hilton, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops, muster out.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene in New Orleans, La., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 23d instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Major M. R. Marston, Captain, First Infantry; Captain Charles D. Beyer, Forty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Ingraham, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. A. Rosander, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant L. A. Abbott, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant D. H. Cortelyou, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant T. W. Wing, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry, Judge Advocate.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's Office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. Surgeons U. S. Volunteers, J. J. De Lamater (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), August 31, 1867; Adam C. Swartzwelder, August 31, 1867; William K. De Witt (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), August 31, 1867; Michael K. Hovan (Brevet Colonel), August 31, 1867; Robert Fletcher (Brevet Colonel), August 31, 1867; Charles J. Kipp (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), August 31, 1867; J. W. Applegate, August 31, 1867. Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Patrick Glennan, August 31, 1867.

THE following newly-appointed officers have reported to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending August 27th, viz.: Second Lieutenant E. G. Manning, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Murphy, Fourteenth Infantry. Ordered to regiments: First Lieutenant R. B. Wade, Seventeenth Infantry, to open a recruiting station at La Crosse, Wisconsin; Brevet Captain A. H. Bainbridge, First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, to relieve Captain L. Pottet, in charge of recruiting station at Boston, Mass.; Second Lieutenant E. G. Manning, Fifth Infantry, to regiment, Fort Sumner, N. M.; accompany detachment of recruits for Thirty-fourth Infantry to Vicksburg, Miss. The following detachments of recruits left depot for Thirty-fourth Infantry, Vicksburg, Miss., pursuant to special orders from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, current series, viz.: 85 men, under command of Brevet Major C. C. MacConnell, First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery; 85 men, under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parke, Captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry; 37 men, under command of Brevet Captain J. E. Putnam, First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry. Total, 207 men.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE British Volunteer Artillery Association, whose annual meeting we noticed last week, though only three years old, numbers 30,000 members. It had its first gathering in 1865, the object being to establish a sort of artillery Wimbledon, with contests of interest enough to rouse an effort through the whole country to practice and excel in working large arms. It has had discouragements, in the way of wet weather at the time of meeting, lack of money to offer valuable prizes and the like. Its whole income for the year ending with May last was only £300, out of which comes the cost of management, prizes and all other expenses of the Association. Other prizes, however, have been offered, and the Queen's prize of £100 is the largest one competed for. Ten men are requisite to form a gun detachment, and upon each of them devolves an important responsibility. There are seven prizes down on the published lists, for one of which the meeting—this year comprising 380 men—contend each day for seven days. But only the winning detachment receives any acknowledgment of its skill. In addition to this, the rule that when more than one detachment from a battery competed, only that one which was put forward as the champion could take the prize. In this meeting it happened that, of three detachments, the two which were not "named to win" made the best scores, in firing for Scotland's challenge cup, while the champions made a low score. So that the prize went to those who did not win it in fact, though they did win it by rule. With so many drawbacks, it is not surprising that the number of men attending the meeting fell off from seven hundred last year to less than four hundred this year. One of the most interesting contests is that with eccentric shot, fired from smooth-bore guns. It is found by experience that the centre of gravity is never in the centre of the shot, and this trial is instituted to ascertain the exact centre of gravity, so as to lay the gun in accordance. This is ascertained by floating the shot in a bowl of mercury. The range was two thousand yards, five shots to each detachment, with a 32-pounder gun. In consequence of the long range, no direct hit was given through the day, but the highest score for direction was several times won. The winners scored 34 out of a maximum of 55 points. This is an entirely new system of practice with this Association, and it is only recently that the Royal Artillery have adopted it.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to a question, revealed a very curious state of affairs in the so-called "fortifications" of England. The question was whether the foundations of a fort at Spithead and another in the Medway were rapidly sinking. Sir JOHN could not reply to the question about the Medway fort, but at Spithead, where it had originally been intended to construct five forts, one had been abandoned, and another fort, which had been commenced on what was called the Ryde sand, would, he feared, also have to be abandoned, as he was informed that its foundation was not secure. The other three forts were all right. He also said that there was no reason at present to doubt that the fortifications of the country would prove effective, for the best science and intellect had been engaged upon them for several years.

A DUTCH military officer says that the practice with the SNIDER rifle in his regiment gives results which place the Prussian needle gun far in the shade. Great satisfaction is felt at the adoption by the Dutch Government of this arm for the troops, the drill being simplified and the practice greatly improved.

In the late trials of the petroleum furnace at Woolwich, pure oil was not used, but mixtures of shale oil, naphthalene, creosote—country and town-made, the latter mixed with salt,—and residuum tar and grease. It was found that all the heavy tars and residuum town-made creosote and naphthalene made too much smoke, and required too large an expenditure to use with them. The tar left an ash in the grate several inches deep. A super-heater for the steam was introduced, but both it and the retorts connected with it were nearly destroyed by the flame. It appears that the common service boiler requires more attention than was at first supposed necessary to adapt it for burning liquid fuel. It seems, too, that the fuel should either be pure American petroleum, with or without the spirit, or clear British shale oil. The late trial has been considered satisfactory. The highest evaporation of water by one pound of coal was 7.53 pounds, but the lowest with one pound of petroleum was 12.02 pounds, and the highest thirteen pounds.

THE British arsenals are converting the old-fashioned rifles to the SNIDER model at the rate of eleven hundred a day. They have now about two hundred and twenty-five thousand completed arms on hand, and about one hundred and twenty-five thousand remain to be converted.

THE House of Commons has voted £800,000 for the new sea-coast fortifications, of which £15,000 is the first instalment of £475,000, which is to be expended on iron shields for the fortifications.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest: of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

THE TRIALS OF AN AIDE-DE-CAMP.

WE have read with much interest a good part of the voluminous House of Commons discussion of the Simla Court-martial, filling many columns of the London Times, together with the sharp editorial of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, founded on the Memorandum of the Duke of Cambridge. There is both a comic and a serious feature in this famous case. The former, as being the more appetizing, we will present at greatest length; but first let us summarize briefly the historic facts.

Briefly told, the story is this: Captain JERVIS, an officer of the personal staff of Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, the Commander-in-Chief in India, was tried by Court-martial at Simla upon charges of fraudulently misappropriating the property of Sir WILLIAM, and also of insubordination. Acquitted of fraud, he was found guilty of insubordination, and for that dismissed the service—though he had been "recommended to mercy," on the ground of extenuating circumstances. The truth was that his insubordination only occurred after the groundless charges of fraud had been brought against him; and hence the sympathy of most of his brother-officers has been stirred in his favor. The subject was finally brought before the House of Commons as a case of "individual grievance under exceptional circumstances," demanding redress from the Crown. Meanwhile, the Duke of Cambridge had sent a dispatch to Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, commenting severely on his conduct—for the latter had been both prosecutor and reviewing judge, and equally hostile and bitter to his young opponent in both characters. The reply of Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD to this document is ingenious, but not convincing. As to the War Authorities, they had endeavored to soothe Captain JERVIS' honor, or, rather, to indemnify him for the loss of his profession by the offer of £1,800; but this he rejected with scorn, and appealed for remedy to the House of Commons. The debate was long and earnest; but the friends of JERVIS were in a minority, and the motion for an address to the Queen was rejected, on a division, by 66 to 48.

In the course of the trial and of the Parliamentary debate, the written instructions of Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD to Captain JERVIS, detailing the duties expected of him, were made public. These duties form what we called the comic feature of the case, and we shall cite two or three, for the benefit and delectation of our own staff officers. If any aide-de-camp in our service has ever sighed for the superior social distinction he would have received in the same position in the British army, let him cease his discontent, warned by the experience of Captain JERVIS.

Among the elaborate instructions issued to Captain JERVIS is this: "When Lady MANSFIELD is in India, any HINT which she may give with regard to matters connected with the establishment—leaving of cards, reception of visitors, etc.—is to be received as if it were an absolute order from the Commander-in-Chief." In the original, the word "hint" has a double under-scoring, so that, of course, our capital types have only done it justice; and the London *News* rather shrewdly, as well as sardonically, remarks that this emphatic under-lining may "suggest the sex of the commanding officer by whom this memorandum of military duty was framed or revised." In another

place, Captain JERVIS' instructions informed him that "whenever the master or mistress of the house enters a room, it is customary for the expectant guests and the sons of the family to rise, even though they may have sat down to dinner. This, and other forms of social ceremony, cannot be too carefully attended to in a military household." In these and similar passages we have evidence of what it is really charitable to Sir WILLIAM to hope was the fact, that Minerva obviously asserted her sway over Mars in the "military household" in question, and that if the gallant Sir WILLIAM was not actually henpecked, he came as near to it as his august position would allow. But we must pass on to the real origin of the trouble between Lady and Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD and their unfortunate Aide. The latter had been several years in their service, when he unaccountably fell from grace, so far as her ladyship was concerned. In addition to his duties in the dining and drawing-rooms, he had the charge of the stables; and it was with regard to his duties as hostler that the first outbreak of ill-feeling came. Sir WILLIAM, in his pompous, ceremonious way, addresses a "memorandum" to Captain JERVIS, alleging that "the Commander-in-Chief has several times, three times within the last fifteen months, found fault with an injudicious arrangement by which the horses, when started on a journey, are sent without sufficient clothing to encounter dangerous changes of temperature when on the march." JERVIS' defence was that he had so provided, but had arranged that the extra clothing should not be furnished till needed. Sir WILLIAM, in stately style, desires not to be met with "a flat contradiction on obvious matters of facts." A laborious correspondence follows, in which, judging from internal evidence, the same pen that drew up the instruction about Lady MANSFIELD's "hints" must have conducted or revised Sir WILLIAM's part of the controversy.

The fatal breach having now occurred, it was easy to pass, in complaint, from horse-cloths to household courtesy: from the equerry to etiquette there was but a step. Here is one of the "memorandums" of Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, shortly afterward made: "An omission took place on the part of the aide-de-camp on duty yesterday. Many visitors having come for the purpose of waiting on Lady MANSFIELD, it seems to have been forgotten by the aide-de-camp in waiting that it was part of his duty to usher in ladies or gentlemen who called, and to remain in the drawing-room while the visits lasted, performing his part in the entertainment of the visitors, and showing them out again." So it seems that, as Mr. BRETT said in the House of Commons, a staff-officer is not only required to do servants' work by showing visitors into the room, but he ought to stay in the room while visitors remain. Never was there a clearer case of "fuss and feathers." We omitted to note, by the way, that in the original manual of military etiquette, so to call it, which Sir WILLIAM and her ladyship drew up for Captain JERVIS' guidance, he was told that "whenever Lady MANSFIELD may require the personal attendance of an aide-de-camp, the latter is to be in uniform." It is obviously a case of fuss and female feathers.

The staff-officer must be also a calling and card-leaving man. Here is another quotation from the same memorandum:

The Commander-in-Chief has learned with great pain that in the case of one of his aide-de-camps the ordinary civility of calling upon families who are in the habit of visiting at his Excellency's house has been omitted. To his astonishment, he has been informed that such strange want of attention has been displayed toward even the ladies of the officers on the headquarters staff of the army, and of the personal staff.

Not only calls but balls exercised Sir WILLIAM's attention. He memorandums poor JERVIS to the effect that on occasions of state balls at Government House or elsewhere, "it is expected that the whole of the personal staff will avail themselves of the invitations afforded them. They should time their arrival so as to enter the rooms of the host in the suite of his Excellency." So far as is known, Captain JERVIS did not break this commandment, but in the drawing-room business he seems to have been remiss, requiring such an admonition as this to be administered: "His Excellency desires to signify his disapproval of the disappearance of an aide-de-camp from the drawing-room after dinner, before the departure of other guests." An officer, hemmed about in this way, and whose military deca-

logue was Department, could hardly fail to be caught in many slips of decorum when once he had declined to disfavor. Yet it was on no one of these things just recorded that Captain JERVIS so tripped as to be brought before a Court-martial; but on something quite different. And this carries us from the comic to the serious view of the case.

Captain JERVIS was not only attendant, servant, hostler, and so forth, but was expected to be steward and book-keeper. He was required to "organize a farm for his Excellency," on which to raise "sheep, poultry," etc., for his Excellency's table. He was also to take charge of a full set of books—ledger, day-book, cash-book, etc., just as in a large mercantile firm. The upshot of all this was that when Lady MANSFIELD undertook to examine Captain JERVIS' books, they were not in time for inspection, not being posted; and that must have looked suspicious to her ladyship. On the other hand, Sir WILLIAM's butler accused the unfortunate aide-de-camp of fraud in trying to make money out of the farm. Captain JERVIS' honor was touched, and he declined to make such a private defence of himself in the butler's presence as Sir WILLIAM required. From that to steps of "insubordination" the interval was short and easy. The Court-martial came, and that and the subsequent events we have recorded.

So long a narration of the story prevents us from making the many comments we had proposed; but we may express disgust at Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD's vanity, severity, and want of candor as prosecutor and judge combined. As such an establishment as Sir WILLIAM's is impossible under the habits of our service, so the relations between that officer and Captain JERVIS could find no parallel here. A Court-martial conducted and turning out as the one at Simla did, is, we fear, too possible here; but a subsequent revision by Congress of its proceedings would not, we fancy, terminate with a vote like that of the House of Commons. And we may suggest, in closing, that such officers as have ever had occasion to look into the question of the mode or expediency of Congressional revisions of Courts-martial may find something to their purpose in the debate on the JERVIS case.

IN ordinary times the personal difficulty between Generals SHERIDAN and ROUSSEAU would have attracted much attention throughout the country as well as in the Army; but difficulties, both personal and political, so much vaster, are now pressing upon us, that this single phase of the SHERIDAN question passes almost without comment. We, too, shall pass it nearly in the same way, and under the same plea of greater things to think about. General SHERIDAN's charge was bold and frank, as became his reputation. He wrote to General Grant: "I regret that I have to make the charge against Brigadier-General L. H. ROUSSEAU, U. S. A., of visiting my command recently, and, without exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties, and suggesting my removal." General ROUSSEAU's reply was equally outspoken and ingenuous, and, more adroit. He denied the "interference," admitted the suggestion of removal, and successfully explained the hitherto misunderstood object of his visit to New Orleans, showing it to be a "domestic mission." He boldly affixed upon one charge of General SHERIDAN the serious and trouble-making word, "false!" But he very neatly regrets, in the same letter, that it "fell to the lot of so inconsiderable a man as myself" to be "made the medium for a popular sensation" in the hands of General SHERIDAN, "who now," he courteously adds, "on what is universally declared to be his conspicuous merit, fills so large a space in the nation's administration."

Barring, therefore, the single word, perhaps, already alluded to, General ROUSSEAU's retort must be admitted by General SHERIDAN's friends to be as courteous and neatly worded as personal disputes are apt to be. It will be thought, perhaps, that an irreconcilable conflict exists between these two letters. On the contrary, nothing could be more harmonious. They are both perfectly intelligible, and perfectly frank; and the interpretation is as clear as day. No personal controversy was ever more speedily of possible solution. General ROUSSEAU admits that President JOHNSON did telegraph him to find out and tell the former "how things looked in Louisiana." Gen-

eral ROUSSEAU answered, "gloomy," with the "people much depressed;" and he added, as his letter states, that "any change would be almost universally accepted. This telegram referred to matters and things in general, and was intended as such, including General SHERIDAN in the scope. If this was suggesting the removal of that officer, all right; but his name was not mentioned." Here, then, divested of superfluities, is the substantial admission of General SHERIDAN's charge.

Why, then, does General ROUSSEAU pronounce the charge of "interference with his duties" a false one? Simply because he does not regard telegraphing to Mr. JOHNSON a suggestion that "any change would be almost universally accepted" as an interference with General SHERIDAN's duties in his position as Commander in the Fifth District. Each of our readers is at liberty to form his own opinion on this question, which is obviously one of simple construction. Enough to say that General SHERIDAN's letter is obviously all true according to his interpretation of what constitutes an "interference," and General ROUSSEAU's letter is also obviously all true according to his interpretation of the same thing.

The next question is as to what General ROUSSEAU really did. This he frankly tells us. We are neither disposed to defend or to assail his conduct, because we consider that the whole blame in the affair ought to be put on other shoulders. It is not General SHERIDAN or General ROUSSEAU who is chiefly at fault, but Mr. JOHNSON. A mere politician himself from the time he was elected an alderman somewhere out in Tennessee, and a second-rate politician at that, he has no appreciation of the brotherly courtesy which ought to subsist between comrades in war, fighting under the same flag, but imposes upon them duties in which he expects the soldier to be sunk in the partisan. General ROUSSEAU tells us distinctly he went to New Orleans simply "to say 'good-by' to a part of my family and to many of my kindred," being so absorbed therein that he "even declined all outside social calls." Yet Mr. JOHNSON, or somebody in the Administration, telegraphs him from Washington to send his opinion "how things looked in Louisiana." General ROUSSEAU responds, giving his honest opinion General SHERIDAN is justly indignant, feeling that he himself is the person to give that opinion, and resenting, above all, that a brother-officer who "exhibited no authority," having come down on private business, should be in telegraphic criticism with the authorities upon his administration. Our own feelings in this matter are, therefore, chiefly of regret that Mr. JOHNSON should put those few officers in whom he has confidence into undesirable relations with the brother-officers whom they esteem, by requiring political services at their hands.

IN common with all the other papers of the country, we commented with well-merited severity on the infamous letter said to be written by ESCOBEDO to Governor GOMEZ. We now learn, with the greatest pleasure, that this letter was a forgery, concocted at the office of the Brownsville *Ranchero*. The sentiments of blind hatred of foreigners expressed in the letter were simply atrocious, and unworthy even of Mexico, which has never been over-kindly toward strangers. The letter was very adroitly and deceptively prepared, but it was rather the general apprehension that our countrymen were henceforth to be looked upon with distrust and dislike in Mexico that caused it to gain such universal credence; and the wholesale execution of Imperialistic prisoners made it only too probable that madness ruled the hour. The indignation which the fictitious letter produced here will have a good effect in showing the real feeling of our people on this subject. Meanwhile, it is with much relief that one learns there is no cause to fear that the person and property of Americans will not be respected in Mexico.

A LATE telegram from Omaha represented that, in the fight near Fort Phil. Kearny, between 2,000 Indians and a detachment of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, under Major POWELL and Lieutenant JENNESS, "2,000 Indians were killed." This is a great mistake, as Major POWELL reported "sixty Indians killed," while his own loss was five men, beside Lieutenant JENNESS. Our troops used the new breech-loading arm,

LIEUTENANT HAMBRICK, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, Virginia, recently referred to United States Commissioner COAHON for his decision, the case of a Freedman who was refused a first-class passage in the steamer *Hatteras*. The following is the Commissioner's answer:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter referring the case of W. J. RUTH, to me for my action as United States Commissioner under the Civil Rights bill. It appears that a colored man, a citizen of Canada, was refused first-class accommodation on the steamer *Hatteras*, though he offered a first class ticket. In my opinion the Civil Rights bill secures justice and equality for all persons before the law; in other words, it places the colored man and white man in equal positions, but does not give the colored man any advantages that were not heretofore enjoyed by the white man; and in this case a colored man is left to seek the same remedy secured to white men similarly treated, and bring suit for damages before the courts having proper jurisdiction. I am not satisfied that a criminal action can be sustained against the officers of the *Hatteras* in this case, as the Civil Rights bill applies only to citizens of the United States and Territories, and could not be construed as a protection to citizens of a foreign country.

MAJOR-GENERAL HITCHCOCK, Commissary General of Prisoners, issued the following order on the 22d instant:

In compliance with an order of the Adjutant General of the 20th inst., the undersigned announces that he has delivered the books, papers and property of this office to the control of Brevet Brigadier-General BRECK, of the Adjutant General's Department; and it only remains for him to tender his thanks to the gentlemen in the office for their uniform fidelity and industry.

To Brevet Major W. T. HARTZ he feels particularly indebted, and desires to make his acknowledgment for his services and experience in the office, which have been of the highest value and importance, not merely to himself individually, but to the Government.

Major HARTZ, in compliance with the order referred to, will report in person to the Adjutant General at the end of the current month.

IN pursuance of the order of the PRESIDENT which we publish elsewhere, General GRANT, has ordered Brevet Major-General CANBY to turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, to relieve Major-General SICKLES, of the command of the Second Military District. Major-General SICKLES, on being relieved will repair to New York City, and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

THE military correspondent of the *Shrewsbury Journal* (England) gives a description of the target against which the RODMAN gun was tried at Shoeburyness, which recalls a different state of affairs from that described by the *London Times*. He says: "The American shot has indented the armor plating of the *Hercules* target some four inches only, but has otherwise so destroyed the rigidity of the whole as to part the plates, and very materially weaken the whole structure, and to an extent such that it is obvious that we possess no ships afloat that could live against such a fire at short ranges."

THE *Colorado*, Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, arrived in New York on the 29th inst. She left Cherbourg on the 23d, and Halifax on last Wednesday. She had a pleasant voyage over, but met with head winds. Commander Upshur, of the *Frelie*, and Assistant Surgeon Taxon, of the *Ticonderoga*, came in the *Colorado* as passengers. She will probably be put out of commission.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armee* says the occupation of the Champ de Mars by the Exposition building has not been without grave inconvenience, as regards the instruction of the troops of the garrison of Paris, and the rumors that the Exposition will be continued beyond the time originally decided upon are unfounded.

THE following-named officers have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Board in session in New York City, of which Major-General Heintzelman, is President: First Lieutenant Wm. E. Horton, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Shepherd, Third Infantry.

COMPANY D, U. S. Engineers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD commanding, has been ordered from Willett's Point, New York, to Fort Point, San Francisco, Cal., and was to sail on the 31st instant, in a vessel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

CAPTAIN D. M. Sells, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 123, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District.

THE assignment of General CANBY to the Second Military District, leaves Brevet Major-General EMORY, Colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in command of the Department of Washington.

OBITUARY.

BREVET COLONEL ALEXANDER VON SCHRADER.

BREVET Colonel Alexander Von Schrader, Major Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General District of Louisiana, died at New Orleans, La., Tuesday, August 6, 1867, after a short illness, of brain fever. The loss to the Army of this officer calls for more than ordinary mention. Born of distinguished parents, Colonel Von Schrader was educated to military life at the Military Academy at Berlin, graduating with high honors in the year 1841. He was immediately commissioned Second Lieutenant in the army of the Duke of Brunswick, his father being Lieutenant-General in the same army. For the next twenty years he served in Europe with credit, and oftentimes with distinction. Coming to this country at the breaking out of the Rebellion, with a mind thoroughly educated by his early training and long service to military ideas of the highest order, he at once sought a position in the Army of the loyal North, obtaining a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers. Soon after his arrival in the field he was detached from his regiment, and assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Major-General Thomas. The history of the campaigns of General Thomas is the history of the services of Colonel Von Schrader during the Rebellion, so closely was he identified with that great commander. At Chickamauga, Stone River, Chattanooga, Atlanta campaign and Nashville he was conspicuous, and by his energy, experience, and gallantry contributed much toward the attainment of success. He was retained on his commission as a Volunteer in the position of Assistant Inspector-General Department of the Cumberland, with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, till the date of his appointment as Major in the Thirty-ninth regiment of Infantry early in the present year. Soon after the reception of this appointment he was relieved from duty with General Thomas, and reported for duty with his regiment at New Orleans. He was immediately placed on duty by General Mower as Acting Assistant Inspector-General District of Louisiana, and served in that capacity until a few days before his death, which was caused by exposure in a climate to which he was unaccustomed.

Colonel Von Schrader was a soldier of the finest, truest type. What better can be said of him? That comprehends all. Modest, deferential, cultivated, generous, kind, and with the highest sentiments of honor and integrity, he was at once the intelligent and cultivated gentleman, the experienced and gallant soldier. Although he was identified but a short time with the Thirty-ninth Infantry, his loss is deeply felt by the officers, as the following resolutions testify:

The officers of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in declaration of their sentiments at the death of Brevet Colonel Alexander Von Schrader, Major Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, resolve,

First, That in the death of Colonel Von Schrader we realize the loss to us of a true friend and a genial companion, and to the Army of an accomplished gentleman, an experienced and gallant soldier.

Second, That we tender to the bereaved widow of the deceased an expression of our sincere sympathy in her affliction, an assurance of our high esteem for his virtues and talents as a man and a brother officer.

K.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WESLEY OWENS.

THE death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Owens, Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, on the 13th of August, at Suisun City, California, adds but another to the long list of victims who have died from disease contracted in service during the late war. Colonel Owens was born in Ohio, October 1, 1834. He entered West Point in 1852, graduated in the class of 1856, and joined the Second (now the Fifth) Cavalry, then stationed in Texas. The breaking out of the war found Colonel Owens stationed at West Point as Assistant Professor of Spanish, but when his regiment took the field he joined it, and served with distinction during the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns. In the Spring of 1863 Colonel Owens served with the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and was captured while on the memorable "Stoneman raid." After his exchange he was stationed at Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., as Assistant Provost-Marshal of those States, which position he filled with credit to himself and honor to the Government. In September, 1864, Colonel Owens was again stationed at West Point as Assistant Professor of Spanish, but resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, which position he retained until the close of the war. A finished scholar and perfect linguist, his loss has created a vacuum which must long remain unfilled. In his death the Army has lost a brilliant officer, society a polished gentleman, and his comrades in arms a tried and trusty friend.

B.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE TAYLOR.

ON Monday, August 5th, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Taylor, Surgeon U. S. Army and Medical Director District of Texas, died of yellow fever, at Galveston, Texas, aged 36 years.

Surgeon Taylor was a native of Baltimore, and was educated at St. Mary's College, in that city, studying medicine under Professor N. R. Smith. In the Summer of 1855, Dr. Taylor was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and was stationed at Lancaster, Texas. The breaking out of the Rebellion found Dr. Taylor stationed at Fort Bridger, Utah, to which place he had been ordered, after serving five years in Texas. Several of the officers stationed at the fort resigned their commissions and joined the Rebel cause, but the doctor, although from a border State, was "faithful among the faithless found," and came North with the troops. He was first stationed in Baltimore, and was placed in charge of the hospitals in that city. Subsequently the doctor was sent on an inspecting tour through the Pennsylvania hospitals, after which he was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Heintzelman, then in command at Arlington, Va. While on this duty Dr. Taylor was promoted to be full surgeon, with the rank of major. Surgeon Taylor was with the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, and was subsequently placed in charge of the hospitals at Newark, N. J. He served for nine months as Medical

Director of the Ninth Corps, in front of Petersburg, but, being taken ill, was ordered to Baltimore for treatment. In June, 1865, he was placed in charge of the hospitals at Milwaukee, Wis., and while on this duty received his brevet as lieutenant-colonel, for "meritorious services during the war." In August, 1866, he was ordered to Texas, and appointed Medical Director of the District of that State. On the breaking out of the yellow fever, Surgeon Taylor, who had previously been attacked by it, worked with untiring energy to relieve the wants of both soldiers and citizens. On the 31st of July, however, he was again attacked by the disease, but left his bed on the next day to accompany through the hospitals a deputation of physicians from Houston, who had been sent to Galveston to report on the extent and character of the epidemic in the latter city. In company with this committee he visited every patient in the city, and so overtaken himself as to be utterly prostrated on his return to his quarters. The over-exertion in endeavoring to give information to those whose duty it was to tend the sick, hastened, if it did not cause, his death, which took place on the 5th instant. He was buried with full military honors, his funeral being attended by every officer at the post and many prominent citizens.

In speaking of Dr. Taylor, an officer high in rank writes from Texas: "No officer in the Army was more universally beloved and respected, and his death has cast a gloom over the entire city." A loving husband and a kind father, his loss is deeply felt by a large circle of friends and relatives.

K.

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

It has for many years been found extremely difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of intelligent seamen either for the Navy or mercantile marine. This is, of course, mainly due to the fact that the substitution of steam as a motive power has tended to make sea-going men engineers rather than sailors. At the commencement of the Rebellion this scarcity of seamen proved a serious embarrassment to the Department in fitting out its vessels, and it then became evident that another effort must be made to revive the apprentice system. In 1837 an act of Congress was passed to the effect that it should be lawful to enlist boys for the Navy, with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under thirteen or over eighteen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. But the system thus inaugurated was abandoned in 1843.

It is admitted to be a well settled fact that to make a man a good sailor a love of the sea and seafaring life must be instilled into him as a boy. Experience has taught us that even in time of war the fishermen, on whom so much reliance was placed, will not ship in war vessels, notwithstanding the high bounties which was paid by the Government, so in 1864 it was determined to again make an attempt to establish a system of naval apprentices, as had been done in England and other foreign countries. With this view the frigate *Sabine* was fitted out as a school ship, and placed under the command of Lieutenant-Commander, now Commander, R. B. Lowry, U. S. Navy. Owing to the necessity of an armed cruiser on our northeastern coast, it was not until the Fall of that year that Commander Lowry was fairly able to commence to put his system in operation. At first everything was experimental, but after a little while a thorough system was determined upon which has since been in successful operation. The following extract from Commander Lowry's last annual report to the Department presents a summary of what he has done since the *Sabine* was first placed in commission:

Enlisted and received from all rendezvous and stations, 807; enlisted on board the *Sabine*, 189; transferred to sea cruises, 378; discharged, 173; deserted, 154; promoted to midshipmen, 29; promoted to mates, 7; sent to hospital, 7; enlistments cancelled, 4; died, 8; remaining on board the *Sabine*, 236. Total, 996.

The selection of Commander Lowry as commanding officer of the *Sabine* was a very fortunate one, as he is a thorough sailor, is in love with his profession, and moreover takes a great personal interest in his work. So successful is the system now considered that two other school ships have been ordered to be fitted out, one of which, the *Portsmouth*, has already sailed from New York. The following are a few extracts from the regulations in force on board the *Sabine*:

All officers and others acting as instructors are required to be zealous in the improvement of the apprentices; to be mild, just and impartial in their treatment; requiring due fulfillment of all duties, and to bring to the notice of the commander any one exhibiting extraordinary merit. Instructors, to secure obedience and interest from their classes, must show an example of cheerfulness and zeal in executing their several duties. They must abstain from using violent and improper language, and discourage improper conduct in others.

Instructors will carefully note all skulkers, or those who are indifferent or careless, and enter them on the report book for demerits. They will also observe all those who evince an aptitude—who are industrious and deserve encouragement for marked progress and good conduct. They will merit from one to four; these merits will have the initials of the officer, and the action for which bestowed, opposite to them. Also, demerits from one to ten, for neglect, inattention, uncleanness, or any offence committed.

The offences for which demerits are given, with the date and the initials of the officer reporting them, must always be written in the demerit book; also, the specialty for which merits are given, with the initials of the officer conferring them.

When the exercises are "carrying on," the strictest silence will be kept, and violations of quiet noted.

The daily routine will be strictly carried out, except when wet weather precludes out-door exercises, when other exercises, below decks or under cover, will be substituted by the direction of the executive officer.

The apprentice is taken into the Navy for his own good; therefore, it is expected that he will take pride in himself and his ship, and merit reward and praise, rather than punishment and censure.

All privileges and rewards, such as liberty on shore, visiting and receiving the visits of parents and friends, visiting other ships, leave of absence, promotions, transfers to sea cruises, etc., will be determined by the demerits received, and the monthly report.

No apprentice who is twenty-five demerits ahead of his merits, will, under any circumstances, receive a single privilege.

Every apprentice is required to keep his hammock and bedding in good order. Health and comfort in a great measure depend upon a clean dry bed.

The clothing of the apprentice is charged to his account and deducted from his pay. He should be careful of it, that he may present a neat appearance at all times, and save his pay for other purposes.

The following particulars concerning the system are given for the benefit of those persons who desire to educate their sons as sailors in the Navy: Boys are enlisted as naval apprentices, between the ages of 13 and 18, to serve until they are 21 years of age, and they cannot be enlisted with-

out their own consent and that of their parents also. An officer enlisting a naval apprentice is directed to require from him written testimonials of good character, and assurances that the candidate has never been convicted of any crime, nor guilty of any moral delinquency. He is not to receive the boy unless he is satisfied that he is willing and desirous of entering the naval service for a profession, and that neither threats nor force have been used by parents or guardians to make him consent to enlist as a naval apprentice. No candidate is to be received or accepted who cannot spell correctly words of two, three and four syllables; read with comparative correctness and ease; write legibly; answer questions from the multiplication table, and cipher in addition, subtraction and division of whole numbers. Great care is also taken to prevent the acceptance of weak or sickly boys, as it is the intention of the Government to educate only such boys as will make stout, healthy sailors. The pay of boys is according as they are rated—\$8, \$9 or \$10 a month. Boys may be enlisted at the naval rendezvous at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portsmouth or Washington; the U. S. steamer *Michigan*; the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., or the apprentice ship *Sabine*. It is generally found that it has a bad effect on boys to send them to a receiving ship, and it is therefore desirable, as far as possible, to enlist them on the *Sabine*. During the Winter the *Sabine* is stationed off New London, and in the Summer she goes on a cruise between Portland and the capes of the Delaware.

For the first few days after a boy is received on board the ship he is allowed considerable latitude, in order that he may gradually become accustomed to his new mode of life. On the fourth day, however, he is assigned to a section, and is placed under the care of its captain. Schoolmasters are assigned to each ship, who teach the boys the rudiments of an English education, including navigation. The boys are also carefully and systematically instructed, under the commanding officer of the school-ship, in the various duties pertaining to a seaman on board a man-of-war—in rigging and unrigging masts and yards, bending and unbending sails, knotting, splicing, strapping blocks, heaving the lead, steering, making signals, making jackets, whipping, pointing, gruffing, weaving mats, reefing, furling, using muskets, pistols and cutlasses, exercising great guns, target firing, pulling oars and other boat duty, etc., etc. A permanent board of officers is also instituted, with the executive officer as president, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative merits of the boys as they present themselves, and associating them in classes for instruction accordingly, and deciding upon their fitness to advancement for a higher rating. Every apprentice is required to wash his face and hands every morning, to attend the barber twice a month, to keep his skin and clothes clean, his hair and teeth brushed, his shoes blacked, and to cultivate all habits of cleanliness. Each boy has a hammock, which is registered with his number, and which he swings each night in a certain place assigned to him. A tailor is allowed to every 100 boys (the number of apprentices on the *Sabine* varying from 250 to 300), whose duty it is to instruct them in cutting, fitting and repairing their own clothes, as each apprentice is required to learn to sew, and every boy who has been on the ship six months is required to keep his own clothes in order. There is a chaplain on duty with the *Sabine*, who attends to the moral and religious instruction of the boys, having a short prayer after inspection each morning, and divine services on Sunday.

The following is the usual routine of daily duty: At daylight all the apprentices are turned out of their hammocks, which are stored in the nettings. The decks are washed down, and at 7 o'clock the boys are sent over the mast-head to familiarize them with that duty. At half-past 7 breakfast is served. Twenty minutes are allowed for the meal. At 9 o'clock all hands are ready to begin the exercises of the day. At half-past 9 all hands go to quarters for inspection, after which the usual exercises are carried on till a quarter-past 10. At 11 o'clock drill ceases, and at noon dinner is served. At 1 o'clock the boys are again sent over the mast-heads. This occupies about a quarter of an hour in all its details. At a quarter to 3 school begins, and is dismissed at twenty minutes past 4. At five the supper is served; at 6 the boys begin to run over the mast-heads. From half-past 6 to 7 they are exercised in boating, battalion drills, or in reefing, furling and loosing sail. After these exercises recreation is indulged in. At 9 the signal is given to return to their hammocks, and at half-past 9 p. m. "silence" is ordered.

The boys are not allowed to quarrel or fight or use profane language. Each apprentice is required to write to his parents or friends at least once a month, and every facility is extended to persons desiring to visit the ship on the regular visiting days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

If a boy is disposed to apply himself, the apprentice system offers him a good chance of promotion, as each one has a chance to compete for the annual appointments which are made from the ship to the Naval Academy. Two or three thousand apprentices are needed by the Government, and a good opportunity is thus offered of sending to sea such boys as have determined to follow the sea as a profession.

THE EXPEDITION OF THE HARTFORD.

The following is an extract from a private letter of one of the officers of the *Hartford*:

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, SHANGHAI, June 20, 1867.

We arrived at Shanghai for the second time during this cruise on the 4th instant, but had not more than got our anchor down and had an interview with our consul, before it was all hurly-burly to be off. The Admiral was so anxious that he could not stop to perform the usual duties incident to one's arrival in port; and when asked to do this and to do that, his only reply was, "I have other fish to fry." However, in a few days, after a great deal of hard work, we sailed from Shanghai on the 7th inst. to parts unknown, but had not been out more than two days when it was made known by the Admiral where we were bound. It seems that two or three months since a merchant vessel during a gale of wind went ashore on the southern end of the island of Formosa, and her crew was murdered by the

natives, and it was now the object of the Admiral to visit this part of the island and chastise the inhabitants thereof for their barbarous act, by shooting as many of them as possible and burning them out of house and home.

On the 12th inst., having a remarkably pleasant run, we arrived off a little Chinese town called Ta-kau. This place has a population of about eight thousand Chinamen, with about a dozen Europeans, one of whom is the English consul. Here, after taking on board the English consul and two of his brother Englishmen, who wanted to have a "little lark," we sailed for the field of our naval and military exploits, which is situated on the extreme end of the island, about fifty miles from Ta-kau.

The next day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the 13th of June, we arrived, accompanied by the steamer *Wyoming*, at the place for the disembarkation of our men. We landed one hundred and twenty-five men, and the *Wyoming* fifty men, making a force, including officers, of about one hundred and eighty. We also sent ashore one of the twelve-pound howitzers, but did not have an occasion to use it. At 11 o'clock the men, with their officers, divided off into several squads, commenced scouring the country adjacent to the landing. The country is very mountainous and abounds in chaparral, making it very difficult for our men to make much progress in their march, and this, under a hot tropical sun, greatly added to their fatigue. From the ship, with our glasses, we could, from time to time, see in the clearings and on the topmost hills the natives come out from under cover of the woods. They were well armed with Chinese match-locks and European muskets, furnished them by the neighboring Chinese settlements. As near as we could judge, there were only about forty of them. From time to time we noticed an exchange of shots, but as they were several miles from the ship we could not tell who had the best of the fight. However, after marching and countermarching for several hours, and exchanging shots with each other at every favorable opportunity, we saw our men returning to the beach, a squad of them bearing in a blanket a wounded man, as we supposed. But presently one of the boats came off bringing the body of Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie, shot dead by one of the savages; and finally all the men returned to the ships, many of them insensible from sunstroke. Captain Forney, of the Marine Corps, was insensible for two hours, but is now as well as ever; and all the men have also recovered.

We all feel sad at the death of Mackenzie. He was a very promising officer, and was beloved by us all. The whole island of Formosa, we think, is not worth his life, and we are of opinion that the expedition is a most sad failure. However, the Admiral has had a chance to "fry his fish," and the Englishmen who accompanied us from Ta-kau have had their "lark," and the savages, it is presumed, are none the worse off for our landing, for we have no evidence that we killed or wounded a single one of them. They must have congratulated themselves upon seeing two large European vessels of war obliged to leave their shores unsuccessful. The Admiral will probably return next Winter with a much larger force, when he will be able, the woods being dry, to burn the chaparral, and thus allow his men to march over the country and destroy their villages.

Since writing you last, the Tycoon has given at Osaka a reception to all the foreign ministers. This is said to be the first time that this sublime personage has condescended to meet any of our ministers face to face. He gave each of them while stopping there (which was about two weeks) the temple grounds of a priest to live in. Some of these grounds embrace several acres, laid out in groves and fish-ponds, and traversed by serpentine paths lined with neatly trimmed hedges. In the centre of the grounds you often find a temple or pagoda towering high above all the adjoining buildings. The priest's house is generally of one story, cottage style, divided on the first floor into large, spacious rooms, nicely carpeted with well-made mats. Instead of glass, they use oil-paper for windows, which gives a mild, diffused light, adding solemnity to their worship. Here at one of these palatial residences, our minister, General Van Valkenburg, invited all the officers to spend a day with him, which gave us a fine opportunity to see the city. This port has a population of about three hundred thousand, and will be opened to foreign trade in 1868. The objects of special notice are the wrestlers, the paper garden, and the theatres. The paper garden was really worth looking at; here we saw perfect imitations of animals, fruits, and vegetables made of paper, which were equal in execution to our best wax figures. The internal arrangements of their theatres are similar to our own. I was present during one scene in a pantomime. The house was crowded, there being about two thousand men, women, and children present. In the parquette I noticed many of them had, apparently, their whole families, and were well provided with chow-chow, evidently intending to take their time and get their money's worth. Our ship was not present in time for us to be at the reception of the ministers; hence I will not be able to give you an account of this affair.

We hear now that the *Richmond* is fitting out to relieve us, and presume by the time this reaches you she will have sailed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's Office, the services of the following-named officers been no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect October 1, 1867. Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers Captain George D. Wise (Brevet Brigadier-General); Captain J. T. Powers (Brevet Major); Captain Amos Webster (Brevet Major).

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 360, Paragraph 1, from the Adjutant-General's Office dated July 17, 1867, as musters out of service Captain H. A. Royce (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers (amended by Paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 381, current series, to take effect September 1, 1866), has been suspended until further orders.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL GRANT.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.
DEAR SIR:—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers. Truly Yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.
Major-General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.
The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

GENERAL GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.
His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR:—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date (enclosing these instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconquered element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military Districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on. I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General United States Army,
and Secretary of War ad interim.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1867.
GENERAL:—I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated, in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interest which your opinion would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the Army to assume that, in the opinion of the Nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. There appears to be a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress; for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot be interpreted by the unconquered element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph; for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them; for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instructions of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic, based, however, upon a written constitution. That constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument

prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive, under the constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the Nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land.

By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic, for, the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection for life, limb, and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow and a despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary," or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South. I am, General, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

AUGUST 24TH.

ARMY.

Abercrombie, J. J., General,	Kehee, George N., late 2d batt.,
Dawson, A. H. H., Colonel,	V. R. C.,
Everson, Alfred, Captain,	Peller, Daniel W., Colonel,
McFarland, John, 17th regiment,	Raymond, H. H., Colonel,
2d battalion,	Richardson, R. V., General,
Foxwell, Geo. W., Captain,	Stevens, C. A., Colonel,
Fontaine, L. T., Major,	Smith, Jarvis, Captain,
Wood, James, Colonel,	Thompson, Clark W., Colonel

AUGUST 28, 1867.

ARMY.

Allam, A. J., Lieut.-Colonel, late	Murray, J. B. C., Colonel,
133d N. Y. Vols.,	Quigley, E. S., Sergt., Co. E, 77th
Davis, E. B., Brevet Major-Gen.,	Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

NAVY.

Cochran, Geo., Paymaster,	Keyser, E. S., Acting Vol. Lieut.,
Elliot, Fredk., Ensign,	Tolfree, James E., Paymaster.

A letter has been received at this office for Major R. L. C. Lord, First U. S. Cavalry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 17.—Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Frailey, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 21.—Commander George H. Cooper, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., by the 1st of September next.

Commander S. P. Quackenbush, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., by the 1st of September next.

AUGUST 22.—First Assistant Engineer S. L. F. Ayer, and Second Assistant Engineer T. L. Vandercilke, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 20.—Commander Samuel Magaw, from the command of the *Mahaska*, and granted sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer H. S. Rose, from the *Peoria*, and granted sick leave.

AUGUST 21.—Captain M. C. Marvin, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of September next, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain George W. Doty, from equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of September next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Oscar F. Stanton, from the command of the *Tahoma*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, from the *Tahoma*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

AUGUST 22.—Third Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Fitch, from special duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Peoria*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 31.—Mate T. D. Wendell, to the *Peoria*.

AUGUST 22.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. S. Keyser, Acting Masters W. H. Brice and George Howorth, Acting Ensigns D. M. Hayes and John H. Gregory, to the *Saco*.

AUGUST 23.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon William Gale, to the *Fuoco*.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 20.—Mate G. G. Symms, from iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La., and placed on leave for discharge.

AUGUST 21.—Acting Masters A. F. Holmes, E. D. Bruner, W. W. Kennison, Walter Sargent, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Todd, Mates E. A. Winn, William Welch, F. C. Bailey, Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. D. Radcliffe and William T. Lougee, from the *Tahoma*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Doyle, from the *Tahoma*, and placed on leave for discharge.

AUGUST 22.—Acting First Assistant Engineer John Loyd, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on leave for discharge.

AUGUST 23.—Acting Masters F. A. Strandberg, Jacob Kimball, Acting Ensigns C. A. Stewart, John D. Thomas and John L. Brown, from the *Saco*, and ordered north.

PLACED ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

AUGUST 20.—Acting Master J. H. Stimpson, Acting Ensign P. R. Bunzels, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hebard, Acting Third Assistant Engineers K. H. Cornthwait and John M. Cheney.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 23.—The resignation of Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Scollay Parker, of the *Fuoco*.

DISCHARGED.

AUGUST 21.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Smith, from date.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

AUGUST 23.—Acting Ensign John Clement Lord, from date.

AUGUST 24.—Mate George A. Olmsted, from date.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending August 24, 1867:

Henry Y. Gilman, lieutenant marines, August 13th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Alexander S. Mackenzie, lieutenant-commander, June 13th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, Island of Formosa.
Frank Deas, seaman, April 10th, U. S. steamer *Ossola*, at Curacao, W. I.
Amos Burton, engineer's yeoman, July 3d, U. S. steamer *Ossola*, at Cartagena, U. S. C.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TARGET PRACTICE.—For some time past we have urged upon commanding officers the necessity of taking steps to increase the number of good marksmen in the Army and the National Guard. Last week we again alluded to the subject, and showed how it would be a very easy matter to arrange for target firing in several of the regimental armories in the City of New York. The subjoined paragraph, which we clip from one of the New York dailies, and which is similar to one which has appeared in several other papers, will show that the writer, at least, has failed entirely to appreciate what is needed in the case. The paragraph is as follows:

It is proposed to get up a target-shooting excursion this Fall by the general, brigade staff and regimental field officers of the First division. None of the line officers are to be permitted to enter as contestants, but they can fire in connection with their companies, a privilege which the officers above-mentioned do not possess. According to this proposition there would be about 46 brigade and division officers (including, of course, Major-General Shaler and Brigadier-Generals Ward, Burrell, Varian, and Aspinwall, with their respective staffs), and some 57 regimental field officers, being about the number now in commission. This would form a shooting party of about 100 officers—all soldiers, and many of them superior marksmen, who might pass a pleasant day together, and enjoy that social intercourse which could be reached in no other way. It is not, however, to be looked upon in the light of a spree or frolicsome festival; but as a matter of practical knowledge, for the purpose of showing the rest of the division how they ought to conduct target-firing, at the same time giving these prominent officers a chance to see the effect of the weapons used by the troops they command. One of the prominent colonels of the First division suggests the plan of going over to the shooting ground of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, just outside of Newark, or to a place on Long Island convenient to railroads.

Will any one be good enough to tell us what benefit is to be derived from this excursion? We fail to see how the division at large is to be benefitted by the skill in marksmanship of the division and brigade commanders and their staffs. It is the rank and file and company officers, much more than general and staff officers, who need to be instructed in the use of the rifle. An officer may be a very efficient commander, and yet be a poor shot, while on the contrary, other things being equal, the effectiveness of a body of soldiers is directly proportionate to their skill as marksmen. It would seem as if it were proposed to have a large target company composed of officers. Should this plan be carried out, we suggest that the city authorities be petitioned to furnish a suitable number of castles to be distributed as prizes, and that the proposer of the excursion be detailed to act as target-bearer. If we must get up a target company, we want to see it done properly. Let the officers furnish themselves with red shirts and glazed caps and leggings. What a soul-stirring sight it would be to see the privates and company officers of the First division, in citizens' clothes, drawn up on the sidewalks of Broadway, gazing with admiring eyes while the upper-tendons of the National Guard marching down Broadway, or perhaps, parading before the various newspaper offices in the vicinity of the City Hall! But who would be in command of the detachment when it left the State of New York and landed in New Jersey?

There is, however, very little prospect of any such excursion ever being made, and, least of all, under the auspices of the gentlemen named in the paragraph we have quoted. We are glad, however, to see that target-practice is attracting so much attention, and hope to see something practical come out of the discussion.

"CITY BLUES," COMPANY D, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain H. B. Smith commanding, are making preparations for a target excursion. This is the only company in the regiment that has had squad drills during the Summer. The company having been more or less neglected before the election of the present commandant, Captain Smith and his officers have drilled the recruits of the company once a week during the Summer. It is expected that in the Fall the company will show the effects of the care they have received. A special meeting of the company will be held at the company's meeting room, at 5 o'clock, on Thursday evening, September 5, 1867, to complete arrangements for its target excursion. A full attendance is necessary. Drills in fatigue dress will be resumed on the following Thursday, September 12, 1867.

UPTON'S TACTICS.—We publish elsewhere the order from Albany prescribing Upton's Tactics for the use of the National Guard, and accordingly the drills of the coming season will be according to this system. There are quite a number of officers in the State, especially in the higher grades, who are painfully ignorant on the subject of tactics, but who now have a fair chance to study up and know as much as anybody. And yet, how few of them will do so! The new system gives direction for manoeuvring a brigade as well as a regiment, and, as there is a brigade parade ground in Kings County, we hope soon to hear that some general officer in the Second division has ordered a drill of his command there according to Upton's Tactics. It is of course understood, in case of such a drill, that the brigade's quartermasters will provide transportation for the command to and from the drill ground. This matter of transportation may have the effect of indefinitely postponing the drill, as there is no provision in the tactics telling how such bills are to be paid, and the city has already paid as much for the National Guard as can be reasonably expected of it for some time to come. However, let this be as it may, the order prescribing the new system of tactics has been issued, and we must all apply ourselves to their study.

FIFTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.—This organization, under the command of Drum-Major Berchet, will hold a grand picnic and moonlight festival at Paul Falk's Lion Park, Eighth avenue and One Hundred-and-tenth street, on September 10th. The following is the programme of the day: The line will form on Hester street, right on Mott street, at 7 A. M., in the following order: The Engineer corps, under Sergeant Dreisgacker; Drum and Bugle corps, under Drum-Major C. Berchet; Band, under F. Wannemacher; Company B, Captain Kloeber; Company C, Captain Kraeger; Company D, Captain Haman; Company E, Captain Eller; Company F, Captain Bruer; Company G, Captain Reis; Company H, Captain Ellert; Company I, Captain Klein, and Company K, Captain Ertz. The line of march will be from Hester to Bowery, thence through Chatham to the City Hall, and up Broadway to Canal, where the Eighth avenue cars will be in readiness to convey them to the Lion Park. There will be target practice during the day, and a gold medal will be presented to the best marksman. The park will be illuminated during the evening, and a grand battle *pot pourri*, entitled the "Storming of Sebastopol," will be performed by the band, drum and bugle corps, after which dancing will continue until dawn.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The arrangements for the excursion of Companies C, G, F, and D, to Connecticut are now completed. The battalion, under the command of Acting Major Appleton, will form at the regimental armory, on Monday, the 2d inst., at 11 A. M., and will march up Broadway to the foot of Thirty-fourth street, where the steamer *Stamford*, which has been chartered for the round trip, will be in readiness to convey them to Stamford. Here the regimental

band will give a concert for the benefit of Fitch's Home for Soldiers. The battalion will leave Stamford on Monday night, after giving the concert, and proceed to Norwalk, at which place they will be received by Company C. After spending the day there, another concert will be given in aid of some charitable institution. On Wednesday, the battalion will arrive in New Haven, and be received by the New Haven Grays and a delegation of citizens of that place. The battalion will leave for home on Thursday A. M., and be received here by the remaining companies of the regiment, and escorted to the armory. It is the intention of making the chartered steamer the battalion "hotel" during the trip.

THIRTEENTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Elias A. Brown, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order:

In pursuance of General Orders from the headquarters of division, "the headquarters of the Thirteenth brigade will be designated by a red flag with a white Maltese cross, to be borne on occasions of ceremony near the person of the brigade commander."

The officers of the brigade, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the several regiments of the brigade are ordered to appear for drill, discipline, parade and review, in full uniform, armed and equipped according to law, as follows:

The Fortieth regiment, Colonel John Stewart commanding, on Monday, September 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Cannajoharie.

The Twenty-sixth regiment, Colonel John H. Voorhees commanding, on Thursday, September 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Johnstown.

The Eighty-third regiment, Colonel Robert Furman commanding, on Monday, September 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Schenectady.

The brigade staff will appear at headquarters at 12 o'clock noon on the first day of parade at each place.

All members of the brigade will remain until dismissed, and those not furnished with uniforms will form on the left of their respective companies. No excuses will be received for absences.

Commandants of regiments, and all other officers, are commanded to promulgate these orders.

MILITIA IN THE CONVENTION.—At the evening session of the Constitutional Convention, held on the 27th inst., the article on the Militia was adopted substantially as reported by the committee, except the brigade commanders are to be elected, and not appointed.

COMPANY I, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with the notice which appeared in our last issue, First Lieutenant John E. Dowley and Second Lieutenant John H. French, of this company, gave an entertainment at the company room to its members, on the evening of the 22d inst. The intention of the newly-elected officers was in this way to tender their acknowledgments to the company for their kindness in electing them to their present positions. Shortly after nine o'clock the company and the invited guests sat down to a very bountiful repast, which had been prepared for their discussion, and for some time gave themselves up to the knife and fork exercise, occasionally clearing their throats with cooling draughts. After ample justice had been done to the eatables, Colonel John Ward was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Twelfth Regiment," which he did in a very neat and appropriate speech. After the Colonel's speech, Ex-Lieutenant Laughran favored the company with a "Jug," which received a hearty encore. M. F. Dowley, Esq., the brother of the Lieutenant, presented Lieutenant French, on behalf of the company, with an elegant sword, sash, belt, and epaulettes. The presentation speech was a very good one, as was also the reply of Lieutenant French. After the presentation Colonel Ward favored the company with a song, and Major Gilon, the Inspector of the First brigade, made a speech. Adjutant Murphy then, on behalf of Company I, presented Sergeant-Major H. D. Wilson with a handsome sword, and accompanied it with some very pleasant remarks. Sergeant-Major Wilson was formerly a member of Company I. Songs were sung by Ensign Lamphier of the Navy, and Messrs. McGowan and De Soye. The latter of these gentlemen has a very fine baritone voice, and is an unusually good singer. In the course of the evening Adjutant Murphy gave a spirited recitation of "Shamus O'Brien," which thoroughly deserved all the applause it elicited. In the early part of the evening Lieutenant French presented the company with an elegant recruiting medal, which is to be given at the end of the company year to the member who shall have procured the most recruits. Everything passed off in the pleasantest manner, and the company separated well satisfied with the pleasant evening they had spent.

Twelfth Regiment.—At a recent meeting of one of the most prominent companies of this regiment, resolutions were passed expressive of a want of confidence on the part of the members of the company in their commanding officer. This is certainly a very unpleasant state of things, and we, therefore, for the present, withhold the designation of the company.

COMPANY D, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This company propose to go to New Dorp, Staten Island, on the 10th proximo, for target practice. The regular company meeting will be held next Monday evening, when any members of the regiment desiring to join with Company D are requested to report either to Captain Walcott or the committee of arrangements.

FARRAR COURT-MARTIAL.—This court, which adjourned on the 31st of last month, will convene again on Tuesday next, at 8½ o'clock A. M., at the armory of the Twelfth regiment, corner Fourth street and Broadway.

ELECTION OF BRIGADE COMMANDERS.—Pursuant to a call issued by Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, President of New York State Military Association, a meeting of the officers of the First and Second divisions was held at the armory of the Twelfth regiment on last Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting was to remonstrate with the members of the Constitutional Convention against the proposition to give the Governor the power to appoint brigade commanders, it being thought desirable that those officers should be elected. Some twenty or thirty officers were present at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to confer with the members of the Convention on the subject. One or two gentlemen appointed to serve on this committee were not present at the meeting. The committee is composed of the following-named gentlemen: General Jesse Smith, Eleventh brigade, Second division; Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix, Third regiment, Second brigade; Colonel John M. Wilcox, Ninth regiment, Third Brigade; Colonel George B. Post, Twenty-second regiment, Fourth brigade; Colonel John Ward, Twelfth regiment, First brigade; Colonel Budke, Third Cavalry, Cavalry brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Daken, Thirteenth regiment, Fifth brigade, Second division. After appointing the committee the meeting adjourned subject to their call.

COMPANY K, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the headquarters of this company, No. 316 West Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain Seebach to the majority of the Fifth regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Lux presided, Adjutant Hausman acting as recorder. The voting resulted in the election of Second Lieutenant Lewis Knittel to be Captain, and the promotion of Sergeant Charles Reichter to be Second Lieutenant in place of Lieutenant Knittel, promoted.

Before the election, First Lieutenant Edward Gensel presented

Major Seebach, on behalf of the company, with an elegant gold medal. The medal, which is a very heavy one, is in the form of a cross with five branches, between which are enamelled rays on the circle in which is a raised star which serves as the setting of a fine ruby. A spread eagle with an enamelled shield on its breast serves as the clasp for the medal, which is handsomely designed and finished. On the back of the medal is the following inscription: "Presented to Major William Seebach, Fifth regiment N. G., by the officers and members of Company K, Eleventh regiment N. G., as a token of gratitude to their old Captain, August 22, 1867."

COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT.—At a meeting of Company G, First Infantry National Guard, New York, (Hawkins Zouaves), held at their armory August 23, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with regret of the sudden and untimely death of our late esteemed comrade in arms, JAMES LEDDY, who was accidentally drowned on the 21st of August.

Resolved, That in his death the company has lost a good and faithful soldier, who, during our late war for the restoration of the Union, performed good service in the field.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our sympathy for their loss of a kind and dutiful son and brother, and that they be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

GEO. A. C. BARNETT, Captain Commanding.
Lieutenant William Barthman, Sergeant Daniel Catoir, J. C. Julius Langbier, Committee.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Brigadier General William G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has ordered a General Court-martial to assemble at the armory of the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard, State of New York, corner of Hall Place and Seventh street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 9th of September proximo, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as possible, for the trial of Captains John W. Leonard and John Mullally, Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard, State of New York, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar, Seventy-first Infantry; Captain Sylvester Murphy, Company I, Second Infantry; Captain William V. Byrne, Company C, Twelfth Infantry. Major George R. Schieffelin, Judge Advocate of the Brigade, will attend the court in his official capacity.

MARYLAND MILITIA.—Brevet Brigadier-General R. N. Bowerman, late Colonel of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, has been appointed Major-General of the Maryland Militia. General Bowerman had previously declined an appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-first U. S. Infantry. General Bowerman, before the war, was a corporal in the seventh company of the Seventh Regiment.

COMPANY H, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—This company went on its first annual excursion on Tuesday, the 27th inst., to Crosett's Grove. The attendance was not very large, but those who did attend enjoyed themselves.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will parade on Friday, September 6, 1867, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Lafayette, and also to receive the colors from the City of New York. Line will be formed on Second street, right resting on First Avenue, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely.

COMPANY H, FIFTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain E. Eller commanding, went to Landmann's Hamilton Park on the 29th inst., for target practice. Although the weather was somewhat unpropitious, there was a good turn out of the company, which was accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps. The music made by the bugles and drums as the company marched to the cars excited considerable attention and favorable remark.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—This battery left its armory at about 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, 20th inst., arriving at Camp Lincoln at 3:30 P. M. The march of 22 or 23 miles had evidently tried the men severely, and the remainder of the day was devoted to arranging their camp, which had been laid out the day before by a detachment of the command. Our space will not allow us to give more than a sketch of the doings of either of the batteries, and to offer a few general remarks. Wednesday morning was occupied in drill, and in the afternoon the battery formed in the brigade line, passing in review before General Burrell. It was evident, on this occasion, that the strenuous efforts of Captain Cummings, since he assumed command, to put the company in good condition, have not been in vain. The improvement in drill and discipline was marked, and they were better than we have known them to be in the past two years. Sufficient attention, however, is not paid to the latter point. The camp is not as quiet after taps as it should have been, and numerous lights were to be seen at a late hour. On Thursday the battery took part in the review by Major-General Butler; and with the exception of some inattention to the preservation of intervals at different points of the march, it made a good appearance. A pair of balky horses in the right section gave some trouble, and were finally unhitched from the team. After waiting some hours in the afternoon for the inspecting officer the battery drilled an hour or two and went into park. Friday being a rainy day no drill was attempted. Saturday forenoon the battery was inspected by the Inspector-General in its own park, and, after the Second battery had been inspected, reported to Captain Baxter of that company, who conducted the drill in firing before the inspecting officer. The firing of the First was only fair, and showed the need of something beside armory drill. The small quantity of ammunition furnished to each battery—100 rounds—(of which only 80 odd were available for drill purposes) did not give them the opportunity for as much practice in that line as they should have had. The battery left camp at 2 o'clock P. M., arriving home about 10 o'clock P. M. The largest number for duty on any day was 7 officers and 88 men; on some days it was as many as 10 less.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—This battery started on its march for the camp at 8:30 o'clock A. M., the 20th inst., arriving there in good condition between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. Their proceedings corresponded so nearly to those of the First, that we will omit the detail of the same, touching only on those points wherein we noticed a difference between the two companies. We think this corps fully sustained the reputation it has of being in all respects a good company. It showed an improvement in drill over that seen at its last public appearance, and the discipline is nearer what it should be than it has been in times past. If it is at all lax, it is to be seen as it is heard in the matter of talking by the men while on drill, especially during the changes in movements. This fault obtains in both batteries, and, at times, in spite of the cautions of the officers. Captain Baxter had command of the two batteries on Saturday, after they had been inspected, the command of the Second devolving upon Lieutenant Thomas. Captain B. showed himself to be thoroughly posted in his duties, and has reason to be proud of the fine manner in which his battery executed the firings. We had occasion to commend the same at the last May inspection; if possible they have im-

proved since that time. We believe we do not exaggerate when we say that the firing by section and by battery could not have been better. The company was quite strong in numbers, reporting 7 officers and 109 men on one day, and not less than 7 officers and 106 men on other days. The horses of both batteries were better than those they had last year, and were more easily managed. The police arrangements were also improved upon, especially those of the Second. The camps of both batteries were quite contracted in breadth, they having but 53 yards allowed them in place of 82 yards. During the first two or three days there was a scarcity of tents, only 12 A tents being given to each battery, when 16 to 20 would have been none too many. The Second battery arrived home about 11 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, after a march of 8 hours.

FIRST BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.—We are compelled to defer our account of the encampment of the First brigade until our next issue.

THE NEW TACTICS.—Adjutant and Inspector-General Jas. A. Cunningham will, as soon as the books can be procured and distributed to the infantry officers, adopt Upton's Infantry Tactics for the infantry arm of the State troops. We shall look forward with much interest to see what company or battalion will make the first parade and drill according to "Upton."

ENCAMPMENT SECOND COMPANY CADETS.—This corps came to Boston from Salem in cars over the Eastern road, on Tuesday morning, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock, and immediately took cars over the Boston and Lowell road for Harnwood, Woburn, the place selected for their annual encampment. The Germania Band of Boston was with the company. Major Browne was in command of the cadets, who numbered some seventy men, and were uniformed in the State regulation dress. They have a company uniform also, but do not wear it except upon street parades. The usual routine of camp life occupied the time during pleasant weather. When not on duty the members enjoyed themselves very much after the same manner as their comrades of the first company did at Nahant. General Cunningham rigidly inspected the corps on Thursday forenoon, 22d inst. This was no milk-and-water inspection; neither were any of the inspections made by the General of the corps composing the First brigade. The Second brigade will have to take their turn next week, and we would advise the officers in that brigade to keep their eyes open and their heads clear, else they will hear from the Inspector-General. When en route to and from the camp ground the cadets were in heavy marching order. The men were dressed very neatly, overcoats rolled very nicely, knapsacks packed properly, and the whole appearance of the company, down to the minutest detail, was pleasing to the eye. No wonder that the second company is a favorite one with the ladies.

Major Browne, the commander, is a strict disciplinarian, and the appearance and drill of his command give evidence of the fact. The company is organized to drill as a battalion, and has the following officers: Major, A. Parker Browne; Adjutant, J. S. Browning; Quartermaster, J. A. Kenney; Surgeon, Charles Haddock; Sergeant-Major, Daniel H. Johnson, Jr.; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles J. Thorndike; Captain, Samuel Dalton; First Lieutenants, A. E. Simonds, Philip G. Skinner and Joseph C. Fisher; Second Lieutenants, Edward Hobbs, James Pope, William H. Hildreth and Charles E. Getchell. We believe all are satisfied with the camp at Woburn.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 27, 1867.
The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending August 24th:

EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Original staff appointments.
Elwin D. Wagner, Judge-Advocate, with rank from August 21st.
William M. Bryce, Surgeon, with rank from July 1st.

TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

G. Fred Wiltie, Ordnance Officer, with rank from August 10th, original appointment.

TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Appointed to rank August 1st.
Ezra L. Walrath, Assistant Adjutant-General, original appointment.
Philip P. Middled, Ordnance Officer, original appointment.
William Dunoon, Aide-de-Camp, original appointment.
Horatio N. White, Engineer, vice Ezra L. Walrath, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John M. Kimball, Captain, with rank from August 20th, vice J. J. Heffernan, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Stephen H. Griffin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 20th, vice O. H. Douglas, promoted.
David Friedlander, Colonel, with rank from August 12th, vice W. S. Church, resigned.

FOURTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Richard C. Day, Captain, with rank from August 1st, vice John Miller, resigned.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Will am Goran, Surgeon, with rank from June 5th, vice N. A. Garrison, resigned.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles N. Palmer, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from August 8th, vice C. E. Cook, removed from district.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Alonso D. Blodgett, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from August 17th, vice A. D. Waters, resigned.
Jared A. Todd, Major, with rank from August 17th, vice A. D. Blodgett, promoted.
George L. Warren, Adjutant, with rank from June 12th, vice James A. Nixon, resigned.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Waugh, Captain, with rank from June 24th, vice James Gordon, Jr., cashiered.
Pomeroy L. Salmons, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 24th, vice N. Gorman, not mustered.
Patrick McDonald, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 24th, vice M. G. Bennett, removed from district.
Hugh Fitzpatrick, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 24th, vice William McDonough, removed from district.
D. Wallace Gardner, with rank from June 24th, vice E. H. French, removed from district.
Nicholas Clute, Captain, with rank from July 8th, vice H. P. Burt, resigned.

A. S. Chisholm, Major, with rank from August 14th, vice M. Patterson, deceased.
Joshua H. Switz, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 8th, vice R. A. Burk, removed from district.
William Wells, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 24th, vice James Fleming, removed from district.
Casius Newton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 24th, vice George W. Gregg, promoted.
Martin Benson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 8th, vice R. E. Bill, resigned.

REGIMENT ORGANIZING THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, OSWEGO COUNTY.
J. Lyman Bulkley, Surgeon, with rank from August 8th, original appointment.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Original staff appointments, with rank from August 1st.
Frederick Auer, Adjutant.

Nicholas Lehnen, Quartermaster.
Charles Amos, Commissary of Subsistence.
John Demong, Captain, with rank from August 5th, vice Jacob Brand, promoted.
Xavier Zette, Captain, with rank from August 5th, original vacancy.
William Demong, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 15th, vice John Demong, promoted.
William Michael, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 16th, vice Xavier Zette, promoted.
J. W. R. Spang, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 15th, vice H. Went, transferred to battery B.
The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending August 24th:
August 20th, Seventy-fourth regiment, Lieutenant Lucas Chester.
August 24th, Seventy-sixth regiment, Adjutant James A. Nixon.

DRAFTED MEN.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 23, 1867.
General Orders No. 19.

Drafted men reaching the age of forty-five years prior to having served their full term of seven years, are hereby declared as exempt from further military service and entitled to be discharged. Unless serving the full term named in the law, they will not be entitled to the exemption provided by law.

Commandants of regiments, battalions, and batteries, will furnish to every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private making application on account of being in advance of the age fixed by law, after sufficient proof shall have been furnished to establish the fact, a discharge from the military service of the State.

The following form is hereby prescribed in granting said discharge: Form for discharge of non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, drafted into the service of the National Guard of the State of New York, of the age of forty-five years or over:

Satisfactory evidence having been furnished that — of Company —, regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who was drafted into the military service of the State, is forty-five years of age, and, therefore, under the laws of the State, exempt from further service, and that he has duly turned over or satisfactorily accounted for all property issued and charged to him. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the law exempting men for service after reaching the age of forty-five years, the said — is honorably discharged from further service in the military forces of the State, but in consideration of not having served the term required by law, is not entitled to the exemptions provided in the law.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official—ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major and Chief Clerk.

UPTON'S TACTICS PRESCRIBED FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 23, 1867.
General Orders No. 18.

The new system of infantry tactics, prepared by Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. Army, adopted by the General Government, for the instruction and use of the Army of the United States, and for the Militia thereof, is hereby prescribed for the drill and discipline of the infantry forces of the State of New York.

All other modes of instruction in variance with the system of General Upton are hereby prohibited, and the exercises and manoeuvres prescribed by him will be strictly observed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official—ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major and Chief Clerk.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONEL.—The surest and quickest way we know of getting your officers acquainted with Upton's tactics is to get up a competitive drill for a regimental prize, the drill to be entirely according to the new system.

Any subscriber having a spare copy of No. 3, Vol. III, of the JOURNAL (Sept. 9, 1865) will confer a great favor by sending it (with charges for the same), to our address.

EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, July 9th:

Field and Staff.—Colonel Henry B. Carrington, Brevet Brigadier-General, on leave of absence; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Wessels, Brevet Brigadier-General, en route to join Regimental Headquarters; Major James Van Voast, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., member of Court of Inquiry; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Carroll H. Potter, Fort McPherson, Neb., Post Adjutant; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Thomas L. Brent, en route to join Regimental Headquarters.

Company A.—Captain Lyman M. Kellogg, Brevet Major, Fort Casper, D. T., commanding company and post; First Lieutenant George W. Wood, Fort Bridger, U. T., promoted First Lieutenant of company, from Second Lieutenant Company F, vice Carpenter, transferred, not yet joined company; Second Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, Fort Casper, D. T., appointed Second Lieutenant of company, vice Bradley, promoted, joined company.

Company B.—Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding company; Second Lieutenant James Keyes Hyer, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., D. S., commanding Company G.

Company C.—Captain Wm. P. McCleery, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding company; First Lieutenant Sanford C. Kellogg, Brevet Colonel, Nashville Tenn., D. S. Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Thomas.

Company D.—Captain Richard L. Morris, Brevet Major, Fort Casper, D. T., commanding company; First Lieutenant Edgar N. Wilcox, Brevet Captain, Sandusky, Ohio, D. S. General Recruiting Service; Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Campion, Fort Casper, D. T., appointed Second Lieutenant of company, vice Galbreath promoted; joined company.

Company E.—First Lieutenant A. S. Galbreath, Fort Casper, D. T., promoted First Lieutenant company, from Second Lieutenant Company D, vice Brent, Regimental Quartermaster, not yet joined company; Second Lieutenant A. E. Trus, unknown, absent without leave, never reported.

Company F.—Captain Tenodor Ten Eyck, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., D. S. Commanding Company H, Twenty-seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant T. H. R. Counsellman, Fort C. F. Smith M. T., promoted Lieutenant of company from Second Lieutenant, Company B, vice Adair, resigned; Second Lieutenant James A. Manley, Fort Bridger, U. T., appointed Second Lieutenant company, vice Wood, promoted with company.

Company G.—Captain Robert B. Hull, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, New York, D. S. General Recruiting Service; First Lieutenant Wm. W. Bell, Camp Douglas, U. T., D. S.; Second Lieutenant Henry E. Luther, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., appointed Second Lieutenant of company, with company.

Company H.—Captain Anson Mills, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Bridger, U. T., commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Prescott M. Skinner, Camp Douglas,

U. T., D. S.; Second Lieutenant Robert F. Bates, Fort Bridger, U. T., appointed Second Lieutenant of company, with company.

Company I.—Captain Robert P. Hughes, Fort Mitchell, D. T., commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Frederick Whitehead, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., D. S.; Second Lieutenant Royal S. Carr, Fort Mitchell, D. T., with company.

Company K.—Captain James Stewart, Brevet Major, Bridger's Ferry, D. T., commanding company; First Lieutenant James H. Bradley, unknown, promoted First Lieutenant of company from Second Lieutenant Company A, to fill original vacancy. Not yet joined; Second Lieutenant James Regan, Bridger's Ferry, D. T., with company.

AN INCIDENT OF ARMY LIFE.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself Old Soldier, sends us the following incident:

This very hot weather reminds me of an incident which occurred in 1859, during a hot spell upon the very far frontiers. It was while a command of two companies of the old Second U. S. Dragoons, under charge of Captain R. H. Anderson of same regiment, was on the march from what was then known as Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. We had struck our tents at a very early hour in the morning, and as the first faint glimmer of daybreak was observed in the east, the command was "straightened out" upon the road, and prepared for a long day's march under a burning July sun, for "Pacific Springs" had to be made that night to camp at, or, horrible to think of, there would be no water. We started out lively and buoyant; both men and horses thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful cool morning air, bracing and invigorating as it was. The merry laugh and joke passed from front to rear, and each man enjoyed himself apparently as well as soldier could. The morning passed, the sun came out strong and brilliant, and soon the effects of his mighty heat became apparent. The jokes were passed less frequently, the laughs became fewer and shorter, and finally silence reigned among the bipeds, and nothing was heard but the tramp, tramp of the quadrupeds, and jingling of the equipments, and as old Sol rose higher his piercing rays grew stronger and stronger, until the very horses grew languid and drooping. We halted to water and rest at noon, still under the burning sun, not a bush the size of a man's hat was to be seen which would afford us any shade. After an hour's broiling the word was given to mount, the "forward" was sounded, and we resumed our melting way for that everlasting "Pacific" Spring, and Pacific it ought to be, for our tempers as well as our bodies were sorely tried, and I am afraid there were more left-handed prayers said that day than even Parson Brownlow would approve of. About 6 o'clock P. M., we reached the Spring after twelve hours steady seat in the saddle, ten of which hours we were under the perpendicular rays of as hot a sun as it was ever my luck to experience, and I have been in not a few of the hot places of this earth, which I earnestly hope will be sufficient to keep me out of any of the hot places of the other world, all things else being equal.

The train arrived, the tents were pitched, and the order passed along to change the feeding ground of our animals, which had been picketed out immediately when we had unsaddled, in the rear of our line of tents. About three hundred yards in front of our camp there was a very beautiful strip of fresh-looking grass, and for this point each man made with his horse. The first man on the spot struck his picket pin into the ground, and it immediately rebounded as if it struck against a rock. Several more tried it, and the same thing happened; when one of the men stooped down, and inserting the point of his picket pin, turned up a portion of the sod, and lo! there was a bed of ice, from four to ten inches thick. The news flew like lightning through the command, and in the excitement created by the cry of "Ice! Ice!" everything else in that camp was forgotten. Every pick, spade, and shovel, and in fact anything that a man could dig with, was put into immediate requisition, even to pocket knives, and in less time than I write this, that strip of green grass was covered by anxious, hard-working men, as earnestly bent upon what they were at as if their very lives depended upon ice. You may rest assured that that ice was a perfect god-send to that party of men, after our long and weary and dusty march over a country covered with sand and sage brush, under the rays of as hot a sun as I ever felt in the tropics; and that ice was prized as so much gold. Every empty gunny-bag and every blanket was put into use to carry ice, and I do not believe that before or since such a load of ice ever crossed the Rocky Ridge as there did next day in our train. We all thought it strange, of course, that we should find ice there, six inches under the surface, in the month of July; but the philosophy of the circumstance was not thought of in the excitement and joy of obtaining it.

THE Light-house Board has issued the following notice to mariners:

Ireland—Southeast Coast.—Fixed Light in Waterford Harbor.—Official information has been received at this office that from the 15th day of August a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected at the point of the Spit of Passage, seven miles within the entrance of Waterford Harbor. The light is a fixed red light. The light-house is built on seven iron piles. The beacon pole and barrel recently standing on the site of the Passage light-house have been removed.

Directions.—To a vessel entering the harbor the Passage light will first become visible when she is half a mile above Duncannon Fort, the light then bearing N. N. W. ½ W., distant nearly one mile. By keeping the light open on the port bow, and while passing giving it a berth of half a cable, a vessel will pass through the best part of the channel leading to the Passage anchorage and there can bring up in safety. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 21½ deg. in 1867.]

United States of America—Coast of Virginia.—Assateague Light-house.—Official information is hereby given, that on and after the evening of October 1, 1867, a first order fixed light, illuminating an arc of 225 deg., will be exhibited from the light-house, in place of the fourth order light heretofore shown from this station. The light-house is situated in the position of the former one, about two miles from S. W. point of Assateague Island, Virginia. The tower is brick, natural color (with lantern painted black), 125 feet high from base to focal plane. The light is 150 feet above ordinary tides, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 19 nautical miles. The centre of Winter Quarter Shoals bears E. by N. ¼ N (magnetic), 11½ nautical miles, and Chincoteague Shoals from S. to E. S. E. five miles. Latitude 37 deg. 54 min. 37 sec. N., longitude 75 deg. 21 min. 4 sec. W.

BOATING.

The chief interest of boating people centres in the coming four-oared boat race for the championship of the world and \$2,000, between the New York and St. John oarsmen. The articles of agreement, which have been drawn up and properly signed by representatives on both sides, do not indicate the men who are to row, it being left for each party to select its crew. It is taken for granted, generally, that the Ward brothers, Hank (stroke), Gilbert, Charley and Joshua (bow), will represent New York. It has been commonly stated that the winning St. John crew at the Paris regatta will be sent from the other side, but it has been recently reported that another crew, composed of other amateurs, will row.

Some anxiety is felt concerning the race, it being feared that New York may attempt unfair means to win. It cannot be readily supposed that the Ward brothers themselves would do so, but the presence at the race of hundreds, and probably thousands of their friends, who are notoriously unscrupulous, certainly affords reason for serious apprehension. It is fair to presume, however, that the authorities at Springfield, and especially rowing men who desire the elevation of this excellent sport, knowing the character of the contestants, will take measures to prevent outside interference of any kind. If this is done, the race will naturally exceed in importance and excitement any other aquatic contest in America, excepting, perhaps, the college regatta.

The rowing men of Springfield are already preparing for the event. They have held a meeting, and are considering the matter of having a single scull and a six-oared boat race on the day of the champion race. It is quite probable that a race for six-oared boats at least will be arranged, as they have some fine sixes in Springfield. Then the chance for a race between the best fours of the Sheridan Club of Boston and the Union Club of Springfield is first-rate. What is there to prevent a meeting of these clubs—say with the What Cheer and the J. W. Phelps? There seems to be nothing, and such an issue would add much interest to the occasion of the great race.

Walter Brown has been stirred into activity by the odium which has been cast upon him by many rowing men, on account of his claiming the championship while refusing to row Hammil again, and has accepted the latter's challenge to pull a race on the Hudson river.

There are indications that a determined effort will be made to learn the truth in regard to the Hammil-Kelley race in England, and if unfair means were employed, as many believe, they will be brought to light.—*Boston Gazette.*

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A VISIT TO HIS HOME IN OHIO—INCIDENTS OF HIS BOYHOOD.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has recently visited the town of Somerset, in Perry county, Ohio, where most of the boyhood of General Sheridan was passed. From his lengthy account we quote the following:

Philip H. Sheridan was born at the city of Albany, State of New York, in February, 1831. His parents are natives of Ireland, county of Kerry. Their oldest child, Patrick, was also born in Ireland. About the year 1829 John Sheridan and wife, with their first-born, bid farewell to their native land and came to America, their adopted and chosen home. They first located at Albany, N. Y., where, as before stated, Philip Sheridan was born. They resided here about five years. While Philip was very young his parents removed to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. The parents were in limited circumstances. Phil's early experience was that of other boys similarly situated. When the turnpike was being built through Somerset, Phil's father used to own and drive a cart. Men of Phil's age tell us that they have often seen him hanging on his father's cart, and once in a while, when he would get to drive, he would be highly delighted. Phil must have been regarded as a very honest boy, for while very young in years he was taken by John Talbot, a hardware merchant, to serve in his store. He served Mr. Talbot satisfactorily about two years. After leaving Mr. Talbot, the subject of our sketch went to stand in the store of D. Whitehead, a dry goods merchant, of Somerset. Here, we believe, he remained until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. General Thomas Ritchey, a farmer living five miles east of Somerset, had been elected to Congress for the district composed of Perry, Morgan and Washington. Mr. Ritchey was a good judge of character. He was acquainted with young Sheridan, took a fancy to him, and proposed to send him to West Point. Young Sheridan was willing, and his parents agreed to it. The lawyer who drew up the papers told me they were not very sanguine that he would be accepted, on account of his size. He was very small for his age; but he was duly accepted, and took his place as a humble student at this great military school. In due course of time he graduated, received an appointment, and was placed on duty west of the Rocky Mountains. Here, in some en-

counter with the Indians, he won and received his first promotion. There was not much opportunity to achieve military distinction there, but at length the war came on, and his subsequent military career is well known. An incident is related by a friend that will give some insight into his character as a boy. A travelling bookseller was stopping with his books at a hotel in Somerset. Phil Sheridan, then about nine or ten years of age, stepped up, and in a loud, clear, yet respectful tone, inquired: "Have you anything on the human voice?" The man had not the kind of a book desired, but the inquiry was a little unusual for a boy of that age. We ask men of about the same age as Phil, and who knew him in Somerset when a boy, what they remember of him, and the general reply is that they remember him as a short-legged little boy, who could run or jump in the dust or mud equal to any boy of the town; that he was a manly little fellow, an inveterate talker, and as "sharp as there was any use of." The talking part, as we all know, Phil has left off. He must have said it nearly all when he was a boy.

Your correspondent was in Somerset about seventeen years ago, while Phil was yet a student at West Point. At the time he was at home on furlough we remember seeing him in his cadet uniform, in his slippers and white socks, stepping about town and calling upon his friends. He had an independent, satisfied air, and seemed greatly at peace with himself and the world. We met him at a large, social dance. He chose a partner and went through a cotillion or two in a sort of abstracted, careless way, and there were many young bloods there that altogether outshone him in the "giddy dance." Your correspondent, with others, thought a young man being educated at public expense for trade of war, in a country that would be at peace for the next fifty years, was no very great shakes, after all.

General Sheridan was at home, for a day or two at a time, during the war—once when he was transferred from the West to the East, and on one other occasion. He was literally besieged at a hotel in Zanesville, and preparations were being made for some kind of a great demonstration. But the General, by the aid of a friend, made his escape out the back way, and was far on the way to Somerset before it was known that he had left the city. The people of Somerset also thought they must make a regular demonstration in honor of the distinguished soldier. They marched in regular procession to the suburban residence of the Sheridan family, and a citizen was appointed to perpetrate a written address at the General. Phil came out, and the people gathered upon the green in the yard in front of the dwelling. He listened respectfully to the address, but all the while kept shaking hands with the little girls and boys who gathered near him. At the close he simply thanked the people for the demonstration of respect. General Sheridan never means to be disrespectful to the people, but he has such a distaste of being the centre or subject of a "scene," that he always avoids it if he can in any sort of civil manner. Phil has always had great affection for his parents, and keeps up a regular correspondence with them and the other members of the family. Ever since he has had a commission in the army he has helped his parents much, and assisted them in purchasing and improving the home that they now occupy. He also looked well to the education of his brothers and sisters.

THE SHERIDAN FAMILY.

The family now consists of the father and mother, P. H. Sheridan, John L. Sheridan, Michael V. Sheridan, and the daughter and sister Mary, who about two years since was married to Captain John Wilson, who is a native of Perry County, but served through the war in a Michigan regiment. Mary is the only daughter, and since her marriage she and her husband live in the house with her parents. John Sheridan, father of the General, is apparently about sixty-five years of age, of sanguine temperament, a rugged, muscular, honest-looking Irishman, and not afraid of work. He can be seen at almost any time cultivating or improving the little farm of twenty acres that is now his care and pride.

John L. is a lawyer by profession, and has recently removed to Columbus, Ohio. Michael V. has a commission in the army, and is on duty at New Orleans. He was present at the Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at the time the members of the convention were attacked and murdered. His shoulder-straps were all that saved him. The villains, it seems, had a wholesome dread of a United States uniform. Mary Sheridan, now Mrs. Wilson, is as lively and talkative as her brother Phil. is reticent and sedate. She has a pleasant greeting and a bright smile for every one, looks always on the bright side of life, carries sunshine with her wherever she goes, and in her merry, ringing laugh there is genuine music.

She is fluent of speech, and in her conversation there is a mingled humor and pathos that pleases and charms. She was educated at St. Mary's Academy, and for several years

was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Somerset. She is proud of Phil, as she has a right to be. Patrick Sheridan, the eldest of the children, greatly beloved by the family, and respected by all, died when he was about twenty-one years of age. He had been brought up to the drygoods business, and a short time previous to his death had secured an interest in a firm doing business in Somerset. Mrs. Sheridan, the mother of our hero, is rather a small woman, of dark hair and black eyes, and of a highly sensitive, nervous organization. Some persons would call her superstitious, but others would say that she was a woman who believed in the living presence of the Divine Creator and our close relationship, in some mysterious way, to the world beyond the veil.

The objection that she had to Phil going to West Point was the probable necessity of his shedding human blood. West of the Rocky Mountains he got into a skirmish with the Indians, and he wrote home to his mother that he had actually killed a redskin in battle. This disturbed her greatly, and it was a long while before she could become reconciled. Mrs. Sheridan is a great believer in the power of prayer, and she thinks that her prayers saved Phil from many a rebel bullet. No one who knows her will doubt that she prayed hard throughout our great civil war; not so much for the great military chieftain, perhaps, as for the safety of her darling Phil, for men always remain boys to loving mothers, and it is honorable to human nature that it is so.

The Sheridans are Catholics—most of them at any rate. Mary is a Catholic, but her husband is a Protestant. A large majority of the Catholics about Somerset—and of the entire county, in fact—opposed the war bitterly, from first to last. Only a small number, comparatively, espoused the cause of the Union, but they did so with boldness and determination. But as Phil Sheridan rose higher and higher in the estimation of the loyal people, his relatives were subjected to many annoyances and persecutions at the hands of the violent anti-war Catholics.

An incident here is worth relating: On one of the General's visits home, a large social party was made, to which he was invited and went. The company was composed principally of opponents of the war; but it was a mere social party, and all was going on well. A disciple of Esculapius present, and talking to Phil, indulged in some outlandish abuse of General Rosecrans. The veins of Phil's neck immediately stood out about two inches, and he "stopped over" in a few strong words that cleared the atmosphere of the room amazingly. A leading Copperhead, who was present, said that he would not have had it occur for \$50.

STEAM LAUNCHES FOR RIVER SERVICE.—The English shipbuilding firm of Laird Bros. have just built twelve steam launches for river service, which are fitted to carry a 12-pounder brass howitzer in the bow, and are well adapted for carrying troops and towing barges and other lighters with cargo in narrow waters, where larger vessels would be useless. Their dimensions are: Length, 50 feet; breadth, 11 feet; depth, 4 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 28; draft of water, 2 feet 10 inches; and the engine is a single direct-acting one, of 15-horse power. One of these boats was tried a short time ago with all her weights on board, and attained a speed of about 9 knots.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, formerly of the Ebbitt House, Washington, has sold out his interest in the Bancroft House, New York.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

BENSON—PATTY.—In San Francisco, California, August 1st, by the Rev. Henry Durant, Lieutenant Henry M. Benson, U. S. A., to Miss Francis Patty, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Paducah, Ky., Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, 20th ult. Mary, only child of George H. and Corrella A. Andrews, aged 7 months and 11 days.

MILLER.—At the residence of her father, on Thursday morning, August 23d, after a short illness, NELLIE COMSTOCK, wife of Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and daughter of Captain J. J. Comstock.

MACKENZIE.—At the Island of Formosa, June 13th, Lieutenant-Commander ALEXANDER SIDDELL MACKENZIE, U. S. N., son of the late Commander Alexander Siddeil Mackenzie, in his twenty-sixth year.

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"Je certifie que la premiere medaille en or pour les pianos Americains a ete donnee a l'unanimité a Mr. Steinway, par le Jury de l'Exposition Internationale. Classe 10, premiere sur la liste.

Le President:

MELINET.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, I. SHIEDMAYER."

TRANSLATION.

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First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,

President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, I. SHIEDMAYER, Members of the International Jury.

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8:30 a. m. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 a. m. Way Train, daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10:00 a. m. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4:00 p. m. Way Train, for Turner's and intermediate stations.

4:00 p. m. Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's to Port Jervis, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5:00 p. m. Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 p. m. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points South and West.

6:00 p. m. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7:00 p. m. Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8:00 p. m. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic, and Paterson, at 6:45 and 9:15 a. m., 12 m., 1:45, 3:30, 6:30, and 11 p. m. On WEDNESDAY NIGHTS a Theater Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 a. m. Way Train for Otisville; 12 m. and 5 p. m. for Paterson; 7 p. m. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, and all points West and South; 11 p. m. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

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days. Exhibitors must, therefore, be fully prepared
on that day at the State Arsenal (7th avenue, corner
35th street), for testing their guns in accordance with
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examination and tests of cartridges for breach-loaders.
By order
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General,
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